BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1839. No. 3264.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLANTS for sale at the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Garden.

1 Strawberry plants in baskets	@ 8 Annas per basket.	
2 Roses (Edwards)	" 6 Rs per dozen in pots large plants.	
3 Variegated Laurel	" 3 ..do....do.	..small do.
	" 6 ..do....do.	..large do.
4 Slender leaved (or weeping) Laurel	" 3 ..do....do.	..small do.
	" 6 ..do....do.	..large do.
5 Black leaved Laurel	" 4 ..do....do.	..large do.
	" 2 ..do....do.	..small do.
6 Geraniums	" 8 ..do....do.	
7 Anotto plants	" 3 ..do....do.	
8 Coffee plants (Mocha)	" 12 ..do....do.	
9 Coffee..do..(Ceylon)	" 6 ..do....do.	

Other ornamental plants may be procured at 8 Annas per plant or 3 Annas per dozen cuttings. Apply to the European in charge at the Garden, or at the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Office, in the Fort.—*13th August, 1839.*

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day the 13th August, Messrs BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. Pieces of Woolen Cloth, 50 pairs of Blankets, an Invoce of Cotton Stockings and Socks of different qualities, Brass Drawer knobs and Rings, a few common Guns, Hunting Whips, a quantity of Eau de Cologne, Fish Hooks, German Silver Pencil Cases, a few Boxes of Maccaroni, Pickled Herrings, numerous second hand Books, Household furniture, Sundries &ca.

AT NOON.

A few dozens of Port and Sherry; and

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 13th August 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.—Beg to inform their Customers and the public, that they have just landed from the "*Bombay*" and exposed for sale the undermentioned goods, the whole in prime order.

Stationery.—Foolscap (1839) Letter Paper of different descriptions, Handsomely Embossed Roan Blotting cases, Porcelane Slates, Embossed and Plain Porcelane Tablets, superfine visiting cards &c. &c.

Groceries.—Bloom Raisins, French Prunes, Chocolate, Lemon Barley Sugar, Bottled fruit, Jams and Jellies.

Provisions.—Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2 lb Canisters, Fresh Oysters, and fine Wiltshire Bacon.

Hats from "*Moore*" late "*Bicknel and Moore*" viz. Ladies Riding Hats, Gentlemen's Broad and narrow brimmed do. and Boys Hats.

Also a few new Regulation Sword Knots.

No. 10 Forbes Street.

Bombay, 13th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—A powerful *Cape Horse* seven years old, quiet in Harness and a very fast trotter.....Price Rs 300

A Grey Arab Shigram or Buggy Horse, sound and free from vice..Price Rs 600

A second hand Buggy in excellent order and recently painted.....Price Rs 400

A second hand Shigram nearly as good as new.....Price Rs 450

Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 13th August, 1839.

ANNUALS &ca. FOR 1839.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. beg to inform the public that they will sell by Public Auction on the 13th September next, the greater part of the above, consisting of the Drawing Book, Scrap Book, Book of Beauty, the Landscape, Oriental and Caunter's and Daniell's Oriental Annuals, the Book of Royalty, Diadem, Book of Gems, Gems of Beauty,, Friendship's Offering, Flowers of Loveliness &c.

This distant date is fixed, to enable gentlemen up the Country to supply themselves, and Messrs. B. C. & Co. will be happy to execute any Commissions they may receive; ad interim, they will be happy to meet private applications at the present selling rate.

On the same day will be sold a great many annuals of preceding years, which will afford an oportunity for completing Albums and Scrap Books not often met with—No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th August, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION,

ON Wednesday next the 14th inst., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to public sale at their rooms, the following assortment of goods, Grey long cloths and Madapollams; Blue, Black, and Yellow Madapollams; Brown Nankeen; Cotton Stockings; Red Turkey Chintz; several Reams of curling paper; a few boxes of Pekoe and Hyson Tea; Torto seshell Combs; China table Mats; Jos-stick boats; Cigar cases; Clocks in gilt frames; Plated, Glass and Queens Ware; Pictures; Books; Mustard; a double and single barrelled Gun by Redferns, Black Silk Stocks, two spring Beds, Household furniture, Wearing Apparel an Invoice of York and Lancashire Hams; and a quantity of Beer and Claret.

FOR SALE.—At Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. the following books.

Finden's Female Aristocracy Part 6th.
Heads of the People.
Nicholas Nickleby to Part 13,
Charles Tyrrell.
Lewis' Life.
Brougham's Statesmen.

Also a handsome assortment of Paintings and prints.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale some very handsome sets for the washing table, consisting of large and small basins and Jugs, Soap boxes, brush trays, Foot baths, slop pails, and water jugs.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smiths "Pale Ale" Just landing from the "Bombay"; confidently recommended equal to any been in the market.

THOMAS JEFFERIES & Co.

Meadow, Street, 13th August 1839.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO. in returning thanks for the encouraging support they have met with, begto inform their friends and the public that they have received by the Ships *John Denniston* and *Glenelg* their usual quarterly supply of Drugs, Patent Medicines &c. among which are the following.

Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.
Extract Do. do.
Savorys Essence Do. do.
Bridges Do. do. do.
Glauber Salts.
Turkey Rhubarb in Root and Powder.
Cold Drawn Caster Oil.
Orange Flower Water.
Best Turkey Sponge.
Genuine Bardadoes Aloes.
White Hard Varnish.
Best Copal Do.
Jarvis Indian Rubber Polish.
Indian Rubber Rings for Children.
Riggs Military Shaving Soap.
Hair Brushes.
Patent and Common Trusses.
Chlo ides of Lime and Soda for disinfection.
Small Portable Stills complete.
Sable and Camels Hair Pencils.
Prepared Canvas stretched on Frames.
Portable Medicine Chest with book of directions.
Patent Lavement Machines and Stomach Pumps.
Maws Patent Breast Pumps.
A few handsome Toilette bottles.
Dr. Blacks portable furnace with double bellows, Sand bath &c. complete.
As also the following new and valuable preparations.
Strychuine.
Brucine.
Veratine.
Ematine.
Gentianine.
Piperine.
Salacine.
Iodine.
Kreosote, an approved remedy for tooth ache.
Hydriodate of Potass.
Essential Salt of Bark.
Ioduret of Iron.
Solution Secale Coruntum.
Extract do. do.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Orleys Essence Ginger.
Woodhouses Ethereal Essence Ginger.
Thompsons, and Savorys Cheltenham Salts.
Samiugs effervescing.....Do.....Do. Stoppered bottles.
Moxons Effervescing Magnesian Aperient.
Henry's Magnesia.
" Aromatic Vinegar.
American Soothing Syrup.
Whiteheads Essence Mustard.
Grimstones Eye Snuff.
Cephalic Snuff.
Nortons Camomile Pills for indigestion.
Morrisons Universal Pills.
Blairs Gout and Rheumatic Pills.
Wrays Balsamic Pills
Stirling Rees Essence.
Princes Cherry Tooth Paste.
Trotters Tooth Powder.
Rotterdam Corn Solvent.
Diamond Cement.
Vancouvers Do.
Balm of Columbia.
Gowlands Lotion.
James Horse Blister.
Leemings Essence for lameness.
Perfumery from the houses of Smyth and Nephew, Delcroix, Hendrie. Barnes, Gattie and Peirce.

BOOKS.

Thomas Modern Practice of Physic.
Hoopers Medical Dictionary.
Grahams Domestic Medicine.
" Diseases of Females.
Thompsons London and Edinburgh Dispensatory.
Grays Operative Chemist.
De La Beche's Geology.
Mackenzies 5000 Receipts.
Cookery Books.

SODA WATER AND LEMONADE manufactured daily on the premises with the greatest care.

N. B. A liberal allowance to Messes.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy.

W, W. BECK.

Apollo House, 13th August 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines viz.

Madeira in wood from Keirs and Co. at.....Rs 550 ℔ pipe. Rs 275 ℔ hhd.
Do. in do. " Murdoch & Co. at " 500 ℔ do.
Sherry in do. " R. Bowman at " 375 ℔ hhd.
Ditto in bottle from Bruce Shaw. Hope and Co. of Leith at " 18 & 16 ℔ dozen.
Claret in bottle Destournels Cos " 24 & Rs 25 ℔ doz.
Ditto Pomys Medoc at..... " 14 ℔ dozen.
Ditto from Mr. C. Thomson at.. " 14 ℔ do.
Sauterne from ditto..... at.. " 12 ℔ do.
The Clarets and Sauterne are in dozen cases.

Bombay, 13th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. GREY AND Co., the following Wines &c. of superior quality, and confidently recommended.

CHOICE MADEIRA.—imported direct. from Messrs. KEIR'S AND Co—MADEIRA @ 600 Rs ℔ Pipe, 300 Rs ℔ Hhd.

SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE.—@ 35 Rs ℔ Dozen.

PALE SHERRY—in 3 dozen cases of the usual well known quality, from *J. Cockburn and Co.*—London.

SUPERIOR PORT—from Ditto by late ships.

FINE OLD Madeira in 2 and 3 Dozen Cases,

ALSO—Supplies of Brandy in wood and bottle and Bass and Elliott's Beer.

Rampart Row, 12th August 1839.

FOURTEEN Numbers of Plates of Animals, Birds, Insects &c. belonging to a London 1835 Edition of Baron Cuvier's Natural History, having been found with other property in possession of a Gang of thieves near Ellichpore, any person who may have lost such Plates is requested to communicate particulars in full to the Officer Commanding at Ellichpore.

Ellichpore, 31st July, 1839.

FIRST DANTRA LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to acquaint his Customers and the public in general, that Tickets in his lottery on 100 Tickets in the Sixty-fifth Madras Government Lottery, consisting of 300 chances are ready for sale.

ALL PRIZES.

FIRST CLASS.

1	prize of	11	tickets.
1	Do. of	6	do.
4	Do. of 1¼ each	5	do.
10	Do. of ½ "	5	do.
12	Do. of ¼ "	3	do.
72	Do. of ⅛ "	9	do.
100	prizes.	39	tickets.

SECOND CLASS.

1	prize of	15	tickets
1	Do. of	10	"
1	Do. of	4	"
1	Do. of	3	"
4	Do. of 1¼ each	5	"
8	Do. of ½ "	4	"
32	Do. of ¼ "	8	"
40	Do. of ⅛ "	5	"
112	Do. of 1/16 "	7	"
200	prizes.	61	Tickets.

Subscribers at outstations are requested to include the amount of postages in their remittances and also instructions for the renewal of the tickets into the 2d Class to prevent inconvenience in the dispatch of the same eleven days prior to the drawing of the Government Lottery in the 2d class at Madras, after which period all applications for renewal will be forfeited, and all claims to prizes falling to such Tickets in the 2d. Class will be void. Tickets will not be renewed in the 2d. class unless the 1st. Class tickets be produced or the whole amount of the ticket in the 2nd Class be paid.

2d. The First Class drawing will take place on 30th September 1839, which will be notified in the public Newspapers for general information and the holders of the 1st DANTRA LOTTERY tickets will be entitled to receive the prizes three days after the drawing, on presenting their prize tickets.

Applications for tickets to be made to the Projector at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER & Co. at the following rates.

The Price of a ticket in the 1st Class..... Rs 13
Ditto Ditto in the 2d Class for renewal " 24

☞ The Projector reserves to himself the power of encreasing the price of his tickets.

Bombay, 12th August, 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, the following Wines in 3 dozen cases, recently imported from Messrs. *Escombe and Sidebotham*, of London, viz:—

Champagne at Rs. 40 and Rs. 36 ℔ dozen.
Sherry, fine pale, at Rs. 18 ℔ dozen.

Bombay, 13th August, 1839.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, August 10th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—*The market remains in the same state of inactivity as noticed in our last, the business done during the week being extremely limited. Prices are still falling but not to any extent of importance.*

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—38 Chests have been exported to the Malay coast during the week, otherwise the market has been at a stand. Some attempts have been made to purchase claims for compensation on the British Govt. by paying a small instalment in advance, and the remainder on intelligence being received of its being granted, any amount awarded beyond a sum named being to belong to the purchaser.

800	Bags Cloves	@ Rs	20 2 0	℔ Bag.
125	Cwt. Gum Anime	@ "	53 0 0	℔ Cwt.
12	Pieces Large Elephant's teeth	@ "	88 2 0	℔ Piece.
75	Candies Mother o' Pearl shells	@ "	32 0 0	℔ Candy.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—

MADAPOLLAMS *grey*:—	600	Pieces have been sold	@ Rs	3 1 75	p. p.
Do. do.—	160	do. 42 Inches	@ "	4 0 25	p. p.
Do. do.—	300	do. 34 do. 48 yds.	@ "	6 2 50	p. p.
Do. do.—	16	0 do.	@ "	3 1 25	p. p.
LONGCLOTHS do.—	1000	do. 36 Inches	@ "	6 1 0	p. p.
Do do.—	300	do.	@ "	6 2 0	p. p.
SHIRTINGS do.—	50	do. 38 Inches 58 yds.	@ "	14 3 0	p. p.
JACCONETS, do.—	28	Bales	@ "	3 0 0	p. p.
do.—	1300	Pieces	@ "	1 2 0	p. p.
SHIRTINGS. (*Bleched*)—	70	do.	@ "	16 3 0	p. p.
Do. do.—	25	do.	@ "	16 2 0	p. p.
LAPPETS do.—	1200	do.	@ "	2 1 50	p. p.
DITTO.—	2	Cases	@ "	3 0 0	p. p.
DITTO SCARFS.—	1300	Pairs 3 yds	@ "	1 3 25	p. p.
GINGHAMS.—	4	Cases	@ "	2 2 25	p. p.
MULLS STRIPED.—	2	do.	@ "	6 2 50	p. p.
SHAWLS FINE.—	6	do	@ "	4 1 25	p. p.
TWILLS *Turkey red*.—	400	Pieces 60 Inches 12 yds.	@ "	9 2 0	p. p.
Do. do.—	108	do. 52 do. 24 do	@ "	18 0 0	p. p.
Do. do.—	76	do. 37 do.	@ "	15 1 0	p. p.
Do. do.—	30	Cases 51 do.	@ "	18 1 0	p. p.
Do. do.—	30	do. 58 do.	@ "	20 0 0	p. p.

METALS.—

IRON (*British*).—The following large sales have taken place within these few days, leaving but small stocks in importers hands.

1500 Candies of bars.....@ Rs 40 ℔ Cdy.
300 Ditto round & square nail rod.....@ " 40½ ℔ do.
1000 Cwts Sheets.....@ " 8 ℔ Cwt.
1000 Ditto. Hoop.....@ " 6 ℔ do.

The prices of the two latter show a decline, the stock of Hoops being heavy, while those of bars and nail rod have been maintained.

COPPER.—The market has continued to display some activity during the week, and we have to note the following sales.

200 Cwts. of brazier to arrive.....@ Rs 62 ℔ Cwt.
500 do. of ditto.....do.....@ " 62½ ℔ do.
100 do. of Tiles, present delivery.....@ " 51 ℔ do.
100 do. of do.....ditto.....@ " 51½ ℔ do.

LEAD RED.—Sales to the extent of about Cwts. 200 have been made at Rs 17 to Rs 17½ ℔ Cwt.—The stock is still light

PIG.—	325	Candies	@ Rs	11 1 50 ℔ Candy
TAR.—	100	Barrels	@ "	16 0 0 ℔ Barrel
PITCH.—	100	do.	@ "	8 0 0 ℔ Ditto

COCHINEAL.—A sale for arrival of 11,000 lbs. has been made this week @ Rs 3 & 14 annas ℔ lb. Prices are inclined to rise.

TWIST MULE.—56 Bales No. 30 40 50 60

4,800	8000	4000	4000
8¼	9¾	11⅜	12½ Ans. ℔ lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Some sales of five per cent Notes of 1825 | 26 have been made this week of high numbers @ Rs. 111 to Rs. 112 ℔ 100 Siccas, but prices have been a little affected since the Govt notification of their intention to draw on Calcutta has been announced. Four ℔ cent Notes have declined to 2¾ to 2½ ℔ cent discount.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Exchange remains without alteration, and there are not many bills offering.

Do. ON CALCUTTA.—Govt. have invited tenders for bills at 30 days sight to the extent to Rs 500,000 to be decided to day, and it is understood will draw to a farther extent at intervals.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Is exceedingly dull, and very few engagements being made.—Rates are nominally Rs 17 to Rs 18 ℔ Candy.

Do. TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL.—Is procurable at 60s. | to 65s. | ℔ ton but is obtainable with difficulty.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

Current value of Government Securities		Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000		108-8	108-12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No. 6000	None offering	109 4	109-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No. 10,000	None offering	111	111-4
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,200	None offering	111-12	112
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1829-30		112	112-4
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1832-33	Price falling	104-8	104-12
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs. Price falling		98	98-4
Five ℔ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	Nominal	115	115-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs) Rates unsettled from Govt. sale		102	102-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto		101	101-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ℔ 100 Dollars			208
		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight		2-1¾	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.		2¼	2

Price of Bullion and Species

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ℔ 100..Scarce	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ℔ 100.....ditto	220-12	221
German Crowns ℔ 100	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £ Stg	10	10-4
Sycee Silver large ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs..None in the market	104-4	104-8
Ditto do small ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs....ditto	104	104-4

PREMIA OF INSURANCE

Bombay to London				2 8 0	*a* 3 0 0	℔ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope				2 0 0	*a* 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis				1 8 0	*a* 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta				2 0 0	*a* 2 8 0	do
Ditto to Madras				1 8 0	*a* 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo				1 0 0	*a* 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa				2 8 0		do
Ditto Batavia				2 0 0		do
Ditto to Singapore				2 0 0		do
Ditto Bussorah				3 0 0		do
Ditto Bushire				28 0		do

TIMES.—AUGUST 10

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

BY DR. A. DUNCAN.

The following observations on the amelioration of the condition of our Indian subjects have been elicited by the perusal of some papers I have had the opportunity of perusing, and by various conversations on the subjects to which they refer.

They refer first to the Agricultural State.—2d. The Commercial—3d, The Juridical; on which I can say but little.—4th, The Moral.—5th the Sanatory.

1st.—The general tenure by which land is held in India is, that the Government is the Proprietor, and the Ryots or Cultivators, by whatever name they may be termed, are the tenants; having a right to occupancy so long as they pay their rents or assessments to Government. These assessments, it is important to observe, combine two items—1st, Rent, as commonly so called, to the Government, as proprietor of the land 2d, Tax to the Government, as Sovereign. I say it is important to keep this in view, a distinction very generally lost sight of, or rather which has not engaged the attention of the majority of the writers and commentators on the subject in England. They usually denominate the whole "a Land Tax." As well might they call the rent which the Farmers in England pay to the Proprietors a tax. I shall in my observations use the term RENT for the whole combined—thus sinking the name of the lesser into that of the larger amount. These rents are liable to be changed, at various periods, according to the produce of the lands, either annually, or it may be, in some districts, at longer periods. Ten years was a period proposed and acted on in one district, but I am not sure if it has been continued. It would be, however, a better plan than the former. Every increase in the period of unvaried rent is an advantage, but only a limited advantage. The great evil of this system in any shape, and for any period, is, that the industrious, at the termination of the period, will have to pay a higher rent than the indolent, and towards the close of the lease, it becomes the interest of the tenant to act so as to run out the land, and make it produce inferior crops to what it ought to do; in order that the next assessment may be a more moderate one than if it produced the full crops it is capable of.

No tenant will improve the land he occupies on an annual lease, few will do much on a quinquennial, little will be done even on a septennial, more by a man of capital on a decennial, but not a great deal,—and on a noven-decimal, much more. I speak from observation in a country where the Government is not, but its subjects are, the holders of land: and the cause is evident; it is good land, and of a peculiar kind that will pay (if in rather an impoverished state) the expences of putting it into good order in three years, very fair, that does so in five, while much will not, with the annual expences, in less than seven. Now the views of the tenant are to his own gain, and his improvements are primarily for that purpose; although ultimately the landlord is the greater gainer. But no lease of whatever duration, even for four generations, will, so far as I have observed, produce the full benefit to the estate and to the community, as a proprietorship does. There is in the human mind a clinging desire to a perpetual vested right in the soil. While the tenant produces the most ample crops the land can be made to bear, he plants no trees, he makes no roads, but for an immediate purpose. Invest him with a perpetual right, and then see the difference. Every unproductive spot is returned to some useful purpose, and expences are incurred for benefits very remote indeed, always supposing he has the same power of surveillance as the tenant, i. e. when his estate is not of too great extent for his capital.

Invest the ryots with the perpetual right to the spots they now occupy, on condition of their paying the same assessment as they have been in the habit of paying, assuring them that these will never be increased, and I have no doubt, can have none, that very soon an immense and a progressive improvement would take place in the soil and its produce, and in their circumstances.

The objections to this, that I have heard stated, are two: 1st, a doubt if the Government has a right perpetually to alienate its possessions. I think this is easily solved. Setting aside the Bengal settlements, the British Government at home are now advertising the sale of Crown lands.

The 2d is, that by a permanent alienation of land, the Government would deprive itself of the power of increasing its revenue when any emergency might arise to require such. And I believe many are affected, in their view of the case, by drawing an analogy between the Government as proprietor, and its subjects as such. I admit that it would be a foolish act in most cases of proprietorship to alienate the land for ever at a fixed rent. But I hold that a subject as proprietor, and a Government as such are very differently circumstanced. The subject can have but the stipulated rent or services whatever he has agreed on, there his resources end. Not so with a Government. It draws a part of its revenue (I speak of our Indian Government, from the land, but they derive not the whole from that source; and on an emergency they can increase the imposts on the various taxable commodities.

They would lose nothing by the settlement I propose, immediately, nor remotely much, if any, for it is notorious that the amount of the assessments is not increasing, and, judging of the future by the past, is not likely to increase. I would go further and say that in a few years the revenues would increase by this very settlement. The circumstances of the Agriculturists would be ameliorated, and they would both raise and consume a greater quantity of taxable commodities.

To secure the utmost benefits that this measure is capable of, the rights of primogeniture would require to be recognised. Great good would be effected without this, but not its full measure. As the results of primogeniture, and of equal division of lands, have been differently estimated by different political economists. I shall make a few remarks on the subject. It is maintained by the advocates for the latter, that by a minute division of the land there is secured a more extended cultivation, and a more numerous, comfortable and happy rural population. I admit fully, that if the large unwieldy and partially occupied estates so common in some parts of Scotland were divided amongst a number of people who had skill and capital to cultivate them, it would have the blessed effect so stated. It would be an unmixed good; but it would require an early limitation: for in a very few generations, the successive subdivisions would render each man's portion insufficient to maintain his family, and in place o a comfortable and happy rural population, there would be one of discontened paupers. It is said that this would cure itself, because when a family so multiplied that the portions would not suffice for their maintenance, they would sell to the more wealthy. Experience does not substantiate this beyond, at the utmost, a very slight palliative of a very great evil. There are two classes of men apt to sell their properties: the intelligent and enterprising who wish to invest their capital in some concern whence they expect a larger and more rapid return, and the indigent who are constrained to sell, to avoid a jail or starvation. But how many of the poor and uninformed of such proprietors, as half-acre ones, would be reduced to a condition below that of hired servants ere they would dispose of their patrimony. Besides, a great moral evil is worthy to be taken into consideration. In each division of property one of two things must be done. Either new habitations must be erected, or the numerous families must live together. For the former, where is the outlay to come from; the latter must necessarily soon become the result, and the practical consequences agree with theoretic conclusion, that the family collisions too frequently engender ill-blood, hatred, strife; with all their demoralizing effects. Were man indeed a perfect being, the results would be the opposite, and the bonds of fraternity and friendship would be only knit the closer by kindred living together. But man must be taken, for the present, as he is.

The disadvantages af primogeniture again are, the enriching of one to the exclusion of the other members of the family, (it is rare indeed that the exclusion can be called complete) modified as it is by the education of all, and the enabling them to commence their course in life; I know not that it is an evil;—I think not. The younger part of the family look to the eldest with as much of a filial as a fraternal feeling. He, also, from a very early age, looks on himself as destined to fill a father's place, should need be. These feelings grow with the growth, and increase with the years of juvenility. There is no jealousy in the vast and overwhelming majority of cases between the two parties. The path of duty is as a seed sown in a genial soil whose roots spreading, are fixed, and whose trunk and branches grow and extend; and it cannot be displaced. It is engraved in the minds of the younger sons, that, for maintenance and respectability, their dependence must be on themselves. Theirs is to be no sinecure of life; and so powerful is the effect of this ever present, though often unseen impression, that we often see that when the eldest son is taken away, the next cannot rest quietly on the property now devolved on him; but obeying the impulse implanted in him at the dawn of reason, and growing with the growth of years, he betakes himself to those pursuits, probably in distant lands, which he was originally, and under other circumstances, intended for. This indeed is an excess, but it shews the effect of early and habitual impression. Proverbs speak the collective wisdom of the people, and here is one. "The younger son is the better gentleman." Why! Because he aspires to an equality in affluence and respectability of the family he is sprung from. He exerts himself for the purpose, and he frequently exceeds it.

By the permanent settlement I have proposed, and the rights of primogeniture, a landed proprietary, numerous, unequal, but respectable, would speedily be formed. For, no doubt, many of the industrious would be able to purchase out many of the indigent, of whom some would betake themselves to one pursuit, and some to another: Indeed many would be better as hired servants, with plenty to feed and clothe them, than Proprietors of patches of land, from which the utmost toil could extract nothing further than sufficient to keep them above the starvation point. One effect of all this would be a considerable inroad on the exclusiveness of castes, for, doubtless, there would be a great and increasing influx of time tillers of the soil into all the trades.

To effect this settlement might in many cases be difficult, nor can I enter into the mode, in detail, by which it should be done. But in a great measure of this kind, if the general principle is sound, I think the details should not be allowed to perplex. I would give every cultivator, in every village, his due proportion of the village land; settle, at a fixed rent, in all perpetuity, to every member of every community, *that* to which he now has the right of occupancy on the payment of the ever varying rent. Amongst other good effects of such settlement, would be the simplicity and economy of expence and labour in the collection of the rents. The patells might be made the collectors of their respective villages, and bring the amount to the proper treasury or office. For his trouble, and to uphold his respectability, a small percentage might, I think be allowed him.

(To be Continued.)

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Augt. 11th, Lieut. C. W. Prother, 4th Regiment N. I. from Dapoolee.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 9th, Lieut. E. Wellond, Artillery to England.
Do. do. Major J. Jopp, Engineers to Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday the 13th June, 1839, by the Revd. Wm. Hockin Vicar of Blackawton at St. Petrox Dartmouth Devonshire; Ensign Henry P. H. Hockin of the 6th Regt. Bombay Infantry, to Christiana Frances, second daughter of Captain Mapleton R. N. of that Town.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ultimo, at the Neilgherry Hills, Captain John William Gordon, of the 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and Commandant of H. H. The Nizam's 3rd Regt. of Cavalry—most sincerely and deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

At Rampart Row, on the morning of the 30th July, Archd. McAslan, Esq. Son of John McAslan, Esq. Carlton place Glasgow.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 10th, Barque Buteshire, A. P. Currie, Master, from Greenock, 1 May.
Do. do American Brig Waverly, Andrew Ward, Master, from Salem—left Salem, 1st April, touched at Zanzibar, 2d July, at Muscat 27th.
Passengers.—Revd. Ozro French, Mrs. French, Revd. E. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Revd. Robert W. Hume, Mrs Hume, Miss. Cynthia Farrer, of the American Mission at Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 9th, Ship Ann, J P. Griffith, Master, to China.
Do. 10th Ship British Merchant, Robert Bernie, Master, to Liverpool.
Passenger.—Lieut. E. Wellond.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez and Aden	16 th Sept.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	London	10th do.
Wm Harris	Ritchie Stuart & Co.	Ditto.	15th Augt.
Thetis	Dirom Carter & Co.	Mahamoody	with dispatch
Caledonia	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Madras	15th Augt.
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	London	
Alanker	McGregor B. & Co.	Ditto.	
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Sir Herbert Compton	McVicar Burn & Co.		
	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.		
Ossmancy	Ditto.	Calcutta	in few days
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund	Demerara	
Packet	Frith & Co.	London	15th Augt.
Glenelg	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	in all Sept.
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahimi Esq.	Muscat	
Bombay	Dirom Co & Co.	China	with dispatch
Vral Francais	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Pondicherry	18th Augt.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steaner Semiramis.
" " " " Indus.
" " " Berenice.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
" " " Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
" " " Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
" " " Brig Tapteo.
" " " Schoner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Grab Sirp Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jaue, Fazerabany, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Ruby

Hydrooze, Ardaseer, Regis, Soobrow, Hydroose, Coll. Newall. Discovery Samdany, Fanny, and Hamido.
Arab—Ship Tauze
American—Barque A. Gracie. Brig Waverly.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer..			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy....	London ..	1st August
* Childe Harold.....	Foster & Co.....	do.. ..	29th May
Isabella.....	Dirom C. & Co.....	Crk & Cape	10th April
* Herculean.....	..... Do.....	Liverpool..	18th May
* Heywood.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	do	6th June
* Kingston.....	W. N. & Co.....	Llanelly ..	13th April
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co.. ..	Liverpool..	27th April
* Linlin.....	Higginson & Cardwell	do.. ..	18th May
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Llanelly ..	in Feb
Severn.....	..... Do.....	Calcutta..	
Paquet d'Havana.....	.....	Bordeaux.	
Emilia.....	Thos. Jedfries & Co..	Rio.....	1st Jan
Lady Feversham....	Dirom C. & Co	London ..	early in July
George Canning.....	Foster & Co	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson.....	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do.	30th do
Herald.....	Ritchee S. & Co.....	do. ..	do..do
* Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	do.	6th June.
Strabane.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.. ..	in all Augst.
Berkshire.....	.....	do.	In all Augst.
Owen Glendower....	.....	do.	25th May.
Nisgra.....	.....	Shields. ..	3d do.
* Sabett.....	.....	do.	5th May
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom C. & Co.. ..	Liverpool	15th June.
Sir Collin Campbell..	Gibb Miller & Co.....	do	20th do.
Grace.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.	
* Regular.....	Ritchie & Co.....	do.	4th June.
* Hero.....	W. N. & Co	Clyde	7th do.
Malabar.....	.....	London ..	10th July.
Progre.....	Skinner & Co.....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Sir Edward Paget....	.....	London.	1st August.
General Palmer....	.....	do.. ..	1st July.
Peacock.....	.....	do.. ..	10th August.
* Annie.....	.....	do. & Suez.	
City of Poonah	Polexfern Milne & Co..	Liverpool..	MiddleAugt.

From Singapore—Asia Felix,
" *Calcutta*.—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta*.—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey, Futta Salam Drongan, Lowjee Family, and Sirius.
" *Moulmein*—Lord Castlereigh.

* *Have sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 13TH AUGUST, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday	1 30	1 47
Wednesday	2 1	2 15
Thursday	2 29	2 43
Friday	2 58	4 14

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—AUGUST, 1st.

There has been a report in circulation during the week, of a pitched battle having been fought between Sir J. Keane and Dost Moohumud, not far from Candahar, in which the latter suffered a signal defeat, the Lancers, displaying to the astonished Affghans, the gallantry and prowess of British soldiers. Gratifying as such a report is we cannot recommand it to our readers as deserving of credit, originating as it probably has, in that love of facetiæ, which is occasionally indulged in by our freinds of more N. Western stations. We must have heard of the departure of the Troops before we could of a battle fought several days perhaps subsequently, but as we have not yet had intelligence of the former, we may be assured the latter has not occurred. But not equally pacific are accounts from other quarters, representing as they do, a war with Napal and Burma as inevitable, and some of the late proceedings, of Government certainly look sufficiently warlike. The *whole* of the General service corps have been ordered to the Presidency and *all* the Regiments at Meerutt, Kurnaul, Loodeeanah and Ferozepoor have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service! From such extentsive preparations we may form some idea for the coming storm, and we are fortunate if our Pilot can weather it. To do this requires less sagacity than firmness; and for our different enemies the principle of the old Bobadil receipt is the best "call one out, kill him, call a second kill him and so kill them all." Nothing short of killing one or two outright will save India.

Colonel Graham of the Artillery will Command the Train at Joudpoore, the Expedition against which, by the bye, is, we understand, to be conducted under the joint and equal authority of General Hampton and Colonel Sutherland. There is not, fortunately any considerable scope for blunders in the affair, tho' by such proceeding, we are wonderfully facilitating their commission.

Maun Singh will, we learn, be strongly but privately supported by the different Rajpoot States. If such be the case, the expediency of sending a European Corps with the Expedition does not admit of much doubt. The Rahtores are hot and their reckless impetuosity might prove awkward to less than Europeans.

A late letter from Pashawur gives the following intelligence of Colonel Wade and his little party, who are in a much better plight than they were represented to be by ourselves and cotemporaries. They have not, it will be seen, been entirely deserted by their Seikh allies, though General Ventura who could alone render the alliance of any value, thought proper to abandon them.

"We are still at Peshawur, where and in the neighbourhood of which we have been for the last four months. We cannot guess the probable period of our departure, though we would fain wish it at hand. It, however, depends entirely on the movements of Shah Soojah, and until we hear of his having reached Ghiznee, we shall not move. The *Ukhbar* has sent us across the Pass twice, but here we are still, not having changed the site of our Camp for the last two months, though its disposition has been occasionally altered. We have not been altogether idle during the time. We erected stockades, from one of which we treated the Khyburrees to some shots, their matchlock balls reaching us from a neighbouring height. No Nihal Sing is at Peshawar and with his army is encamped on the opposite side of the Town. The Moslem population would gladly rise, but they are awed by the presence of so large a Sikh Army. The Sikh auxiliary force composed of 5000 Musulmen are encamped on our left, at a distance of 1¼ miles. General Ventura commanded them, but on the death of Runject he proceeded to Lahore, and another French Officer has taken his place."

We have also a letter from a Soukar at Umritsir, which mentions, that Kurrnk Singh, the new Ruler of the Punjab, had put his brother Shere Singh to death, but the account, is hardly to be credited. The letter goes on to say:—

"The last news from Candahar is dated the 20th ultimo. The troops had not then moved for want of supplies, for which a large Detachment had marched from Candahar as a convoy to bring them in, as it was to be feared they had been laid hold of by our secret foes or open enemies."

The latest letters from Colonel Wade's mission at the Camp Koulouz, dated the 9th instant, ten miles east of the Khybur Pass, mention, that there is no authentic news of the advance of our Army from Canduhar; but it was generaliy believed in Camp that it left abont the 20th of June, in which case Col. Wade's diminished force would be likely to move on, when all would be much pleased and relieved of no small anxiety. The Colonel's British force consisted of the 4th Troop, 2nd Brigade Native Horse Artillery, two companies of the 20th, and the same number of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry only 400 fighting men in all, with thirteen however of our officers altogether; but there were a great many Irregulars such as Khyberies and others who had been picked up and entertained for the service and support of Timoor, the son of the *Phenix* King of Cabool, Shah Soojah. Some skirmishing seems to have taken place, a sort of Guerilla warfare in which many accidents had happened from bursting of arms, or the firing of them in a wrong direction in the midst of the confusion of the undisciplined part of the force. Limbs blown away, others mutilated and spear wounds were of no small occurence. The Seikhs for the most part had left for Lahore, to be in readiness to aid the new Rajah in establishing his power, or to join in the scramble for petty power or arrears of pay——a commencement of a new reign in Hindoostanee Military Officers.

AGRA.—At the half yearly meeting of the Bank held yesterday a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum was declared, being in excess of that of the Union Bank for a similar period.

The Directors' report and the proceedings of the meeting will appear in our next.

The new Commander in Chief General Elphinstone, is positively expected to arrive in Calcutta by the middle of August.

The Governor General will break up the season at Simla on the 1st of October, when he will start at once, it is said, for the Presidency.

Captain Michell of the Gwalior Contingent, accompanies Mr. Clarke and the Honourable Captain Osborne, on their Mission to Lahore.

ALLAHABAD.—The 68th Regiment Native Infantry have received orders to proceed to Barrackpore, on the 15th of September.

DELHI GAZETTE.—JULY 31.

Quetta, June 29th, 1839.

By accounts from Candahar of the 26th instant, the Army had not yet started, but were in daily expectation of the order to advance. The Caffila from Shikarpore, under the Lohanee Chief, having at last reached Candahar in safety, and put an end to the anxiety experienced in their behalf The supply of 14,000 maunds of grain brought by this convoy, has put the Army in high spirits. Orders are out for the whole of the Troops to be put on full rations, and Camp followers on half, and there is now a month's supply in hand for the March to Cabul. For some days before the arrival of the Caffila Bashee, reports were in circulation of his having walked off with the whole convoy to Dost Mahomed, others asserted that he had been attacked and plundered of the greater part of the grain. Mr. Macnaghten having received intelligence of 1,400 Gilzies being on the look out to intercept them, the Commander-in-Chief sent out the 48th Regiment Native Infantry and 3d Cavalry for their protection; this party, however, took a different rout from that pursued by the Caffila and missed it altogether; a second party of Cavalry with the 35th Regiment Native Infantry were more successful, and came up to them within a march of Candahar. It appears that 'em ssaries of Dost Mahomed's had got among the followers of the Lahonee Chief, and were doing all in their power to seduce his people and induce them to carry the convoy bodily to him The Gilzies were also in concert with them, and it required all the skill and energy of the Lohanee Chief to prevent the conspiracy from taking effect. When the progress of the whole Army depended on the arrival of this convoy, it is astonishing that measures were not taken to provide an escort for it, which could easily have been done from the Brigade at this place; however they have arrived in safety in spite of Dost Mahomed and the Gilzies, and we have only our good luck to thank, not our foresight or precautions, of their safety.

The Gilzies are by all accounts, getting more troublesome every day at Candahar, not checked by the example, a party of the 16th Native Infantry, made of them, bringing in five of their heads, and retaking all their Camels, they, the very next day, and close to the same spot, surprised a party of the 13th Foot, and carried off the whole of their Camels. It appears an unarmed Soldier from each company used to go with the animals, and a Sergeants party armed, accompanied them for their protection. On this occasion, the heat of the sun being almost insufferable, the guard instead of going on with them, halted in a village two miles from the spot, and were quite unconcious of the occurence, till a man came in and reported, that the Camels had all been carried off by a party of mounted Gilzies, two of the Europeans killed, and three others dreadfully wounded, a party was sent after them in the course of the afternoon, but as usual got no tidings of them. I fear a severe example will be made of the Sergeant for sacrificing the lives of the others by his negligence.

The King is so completely under the influence of a set of vile Syeds, who, for bribes will engage to save any man's life, however notorious his crimes may be, that there is little use in taking the trouble of trying any offenders caught; four men sentenced to death for stealing Camels have just been pardoned by him, and the murderers of Inverarity still remain in custody, unpunished. These Syeds seem to have great influence over the whole people of the country, and they are at the bottom of almost every crime committed, they must either be brought over to our side, or put down at once, or we shall never be able to exercise any Civil controul over the country.

Dr. Hamilton of the 17th Foot died the other day of Dysentery, he was a very old Surgeon, and a highly talented man, numbers of the men, particularly the Europeans have died at Candahar, this is not to be wondered at considering the Thermometer has been as high as 120 all day for the last two months inside of their Tents. The poor fellows were led to expect an European climate as a reward for their toils, and they have found Candahar a perfect hell. Report says there is to be a large addition to the Shah's force, many of the Officers would willingly resign and return to our provinces, but they do not like to do so with an enemy in front; Moffat is the only one, who, has, as yet sent in his resignation, he has been ordered to join his Corps the 2d Cavalry. There is great dissatisfaction at the way in which the whole force is conducted, but I leave the eloquent *Longhorns* to state their grievances.

We gather, that the supplies arrived at Candahar on the 23d instant. It was supposed that the Lohanee Chief went out of his track in order that he might avoid any assistance and claim the honour of bringing in the grain under his own convoy. He was however met with, about a days march from the City.

From Hansi we learn, that 2 troops of Colonel Skinners Horse move towards Nusseerabad on the 6th Proximo, for the protection of the cantoonments there. The right wing of the Hurrianah Light Intantry are under orders to be ready to move to strengthen Major Foster's post at Joonjnoo.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JULY 24.

"I would particularly address myself to those gentlemen who are so circumstanced in the world, as to be possessed of influence or patronage in appointing a commander to a ship, and I opine they ought to hear in mind, that what they have at their disposal is a subject of very great moment, not only to themselves, but to the public, and accordingly worthy of their best consideration and attention. It is not merely because the person who takes upon himself the onerous trust attached to the command of a ship, may be able, about a given time, to take his vessel to, or from, a certain port, without any remarkable circumstance, that he should be considered eligible for his situation, (for that is not a very difficult performance, if only executed in accordance with present practice:) but I think it should be always considered, leaving the interest of the owners for a moment out of the question how far it is in his power to make those under his authority;—and his own fellow servants, contented with their situations, or disaffected towards the interest of their employers. And especially how far his own general character may warrant his being placed in unlimited authority over different characters and dispositions, as well as being empowered to conduct various interests. Let us for an instant conceive the unlimited authority, trust, and moral responsibility with which a commander is necessarily invested; and it need not be urged that he ought to be a man of moral integrity as well as humane feelings, of just principles and gentlemanly character. But it is a curious fact, that, a commander of a vessel in this country is, by conventional admission, permitted to assume a position which would be considered absurd to allow in any other country, where the relative importance of different employments is duly considered and established. He is here invested with almost unlimited authority in his ship, and whatever his acts may be in his capacity of commander, they are less liable to scrutiny, from the supposition that the fact of his being invested with such important responsibilities, is a satisfactory guarantee of his being incapable of abusing the confidence placed in him. And on the same principle he is considered quite competent for his situation, although he may have obtained it by a mere matter of chance. But although this is all the examination and enquiry into his conduct, yet it scarcely requires to be considered, to admit that neglect and injustice of every description are often the consequences of this indifference to a point of the deepest concern to the owners, as well as to the meanest object on board.

In conferring the command of a ship, it should be borne in mind, that there is scarcely any situation in which self-control, cultivated understanding, and every other desirable qualification of intellect and capacity, resulting from education and knowledge, are more truly requisite to be combined. But I am sorry to confess, that those qualities are but rarely to be met with in the commanders of ships in this country."

* * * * * *

There is perhaps nothing so much calculated to excite contempt toward a man, as a proof of his being unqualified for the employment or occupation he follows. The truth of this remark will be perhaps elucidated by relating the following circumstances. One of the most dashing ships that belongs to Calcutta, touched, on a late occasion, at one of the ports to the eastward, where a parcel was sent on board for a house of business in Calcutta. There being no bills of lading at hand. the first mate supplied the shipper with a receipt for the parcel, and as this document has been shown to me, I take the liberty to transcribe it:—It is as follows:—"Reseaved on board the ship —— oen pasel derecked for Calcut."

——,
Chief Officer.

What struck me as most remarkable in this paper, was the mate's mispelling the name of the ship, although it was on her stern, and as he generally wrote the log himself, which invariably bears the ship's name on the top of the page recording the day's performance, The receipt was written in that clumisy unconnected scrawl which always bespeaks the ignorant and illiterate writer. However, on his return to Calcutta after the next voyage, this man was preferred to the command of a ship, on board of whi h I had occasion to call on him, and found him an active bustling fellow. He was decently clad, and spoke the country language after his way, loquaciously. He had his ship in good order, and seemed to understand his business well. He was an established *Country Captain*, and would appear to a Frenchman, "*Hardi comme un coq sur son fumier*," and *Fourrer a chaqu trou une cheville*." Indeed, you would not have found a fault with him, save a *slip slop* usage of the English language, such as, "I leaves," "they was." "mere quickest," and "most comfortables." He was recommended for his new situation by a commander of similar capacity to himself, as, *a steady clever sailor*; and he seemed, unquestionably, of opinion, that he had to thank his own merits alone, for his preferment, although be it notified, he could neither speak, read, nor write, and he is equally as contemptible a navigator. Nevertheless, there he is, talking about his intercourse with Civilians, and other leading members of society. He is not the only one of his stamp perferred:—there are many similar cases; nor is it their fault but their fortune that blockheads should be raised to distinction while parties possessed of ability and merit are neglected. And, they will also take very good care, that if they have a favourable word to speak of any one, it is in behalf of one of their own caste;—the characteristic declaration of which is, individually, "I mot habin a scholard if I likd, but I didn't lyke ut."

The instance which I have just alluded to, is one of the inducements which led me to record these remarks; but as that instance might possibly be considered as a solitary exception to the general efficiency of the Country Service, I shall proceed to demonstrate the correctness of my remarks by stating a few instances of irregularity committed by commanders, of which I have been very credibly informed. In proposing however, to submit my observations to the notice and scrutiny of others, it occured to me, that it would not be amiss to introduce such practical rules in explanation of the subjects under consideration, as might be deemed proper and desirable to render them more evident as instances of incapacity, neglect, or othewise.

A Calcutta ship, sailed lately from China in the middle of the southwest monsoon, and proceeded down to the straits of Malacca, on the course generally adopted at that season; but about half way, the Captain shaped his course westward, and within 24 hours of his directing the ship towards that point, the high land of Cochin China was observed ahead. The ship came close to the land near Cape Pagoda, where she met with a calm which lasted for a week, during which time the Captain was reported dangerously ill. A day or two after coming into this calm, one of the officers took a set of altitudes, in order to ascertain the correctness of the chronometer, as the ship was near a shore, the longitude of which was pretty well known, and the timekeeper was found to correspond, as well as could be expected. No one was admitted to the Captain's cabin but the Chiefmate, who, notwithstanding the confidence reposed in him by his commander, did not fail to publish that the skipper was "*dead drunk*." Some one, however, (for there were passengers on board) who felt an interest in ascertaing the real cause of this bungling business, found upon enquiry of the Captain himself, when he recovered, and his better hunger humour was restored, that it was occasioned by a supposed alteration in the rate of the chronometer. It would be an insult to an intelligent man, to inform him that the *equation of time*, is an element applied to find the longitude by chronometers; and that it is an ever varying quantity, sometimes added to and sometimes substracted from, the apparent time, in order to ascertain the meantime. It was inattention to this precept (caused by ignorance and want of scientific knowledge,) that led the Captain to try to pick up his lost longitude on the coast of Cochin China. To many, this affair might probably appear very simple, and that if the commander could not, otherwise, realize his knowledge of the longitude, he was quite right in adopting the most certain plan of ascertaing it. But, did he not lose it by ignorance, and absolute incapacity? Independant of this ship's having had a good deal of specie and bullion on board, which were anxiously looked for in the market, she lost a week at an expenditure, to the owners, of a very considerable sum in wages and provision, besides wear and tear; and that too at a time when freight was in great demand. She lost this week also in a very unfavourable situation,—in the worst possible season,—in short on a lee shore in the height of the monsoon, on a coast very indifferently known."—*Monthly Journal*.

RAJA RAM ROY.—From the letter of our correspondent "A HINDOO" it would appear that the young adopted son of Ram Mohun Roy had been disappointed in the expectation of employment under this Government. We are not aware of the nature of this youth's hopes, or if they have been thwarted, but it is impossible not to feel an interest in one who bore so near a relation to him who was undoubtedly the most dis inguished, by talent and respectability of character, of all his countrymen; and we trust that the Bengal Government will take his case into favorable consideration, and nominate him to some situation whose duties he is competent to discharge—which may afford him the means of present support, and hold out hopes of future advancement, should his conduct prove deserving of it. We understand that the youth is well informed and possessed of good talents—it is only requisite that he should be steady and prudent to insure ultimate success.—*Calcutta Courier July 26*.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

SIR—Your readers are perhaps not aware that Rajah Ram Roy, the adopted son of Ram Mohun Roy, who came out to India in the ship Java, a few months back with the view of trying his fortune here, intends in the event of his not obtaining an office of trust and emolument under Government, to return to England which he now calls his *home*. This young man, the protege of Sir John Hobhouse under whom he served for sometime in the India House—has been very strongly recommended by his patron to the Governor General and all the chief functionaries of the Indian Government. Educated in England and imbibing many of those habits and sentiments which are characteristic of the English, he is doubtless immeasurably superior to the generality of the natives, in point of moral rectitude, while his scholastic attainments are such as eminently to qualify him to hold the highest post to which an uncovenanted servant is deemed eligible. Possessing as he does the requisite qualifications of a man destined for the public service, he cannot reasonably count on the realization of his hopes and buoyant aspirations without a thorough knowledge of the vernacular languages and the details of business. Nor must he at once aspire to the highest post which has been thrown open to the natives both in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, but must be satisfied with rising step by step in the scale of rank and respectability. To endeavour to become a Principal Sudder Ameen at once, without previously passing through the duties of a Sudder Ameen and a Moonsiff, is to except *too much*, and indeed we cannot accuse Government of want of encouragement and liberality to the educated natives if such expectations are not always realized to our heart's content. It is a *sine qua non* in the public service, that we must, for the sake of justice and efficiency, submit to the gradations of rank as established by Government for the good of all who are willing to serve it. If the young Raja, therefore, will have the patience and prudence to accept a subordinate situation for the present, he will, I doubt not, by dint of application and industry, soon be in possession of that honour and distinction to which he evidently seems to aspire.

Your's obediently,
A HINDOO.

Accounts from all parts of the country, with very few exceptions, represent the prospects of the planters in almost all the Indigo manufacturing districts as very favorable—and there is every probability of there being a fair *average* out-turn this season.—July 27.

We have been kindly favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter of a recent date from Bushire:—"We are not a jot better than what we were at the date of my last letter to you. The Persian insolence knows no bounds! Elated with imaginary triumph, these mercenary and ruthless followers of the religion of Islam, embrace every opportunity to molest the unfortunate Christians, placed within the pale of their rule. Poor Malala, and another gentleman bearing the name of Avietum, were the other day seized by the myrmidons of the Persian Government, and subjected to the grossest insult and indignity, under accusation that they were English spies, and that they were in the habit of carrying on a clandestine correspondence with the British Resident at Karrack, prejudicial to the interests and policy of the Persians! Both of these helpless fellows, were like scape-goats, forcibly compelled to undergo the hardships of a dreary and dismal incarceration for no other fault, but for the profession of the same religion as the English profess! Malala got his liberty through the intercession of friends, but not without great difficulty. Poor Avietum was visited with the infliction of a sound bastinado, and it was not without unstringing his purse that he escaped from prison and fled to Karrack! This is our condition! This is a brief tale of the miseries which we daily suffer! The untoward affair of the Admiral has given an impetus to the arrogance of these haughty people, who flatter themselves by the reflection that their faces are white, and those of the English, the reverse. Time will alone impress them with a sense of the delusion under which they are laboring! They think the late '*flare up*' at the beach, to have become stale, and, consequently, buried in the waters of Lethe! But, they seem to have forgotten their old adage which says—"*The fish, whenever it is caught, is fresh!*" They only require once to be made over to the tender mercies of the British Admiral!"—Ibid.

BENGAL HURKURA.—JULY 27.

The Privy Council has at last adjudged the great Purnea Case. The sons of Sree Narain Roy v. Raja Bejoy Govind Singh. The appeal was dismissed and judgment of the lower Court approved with costs. On the ninth May, Mr. Justice Bosanquet, delivered the judgment of the Court: copy of it is printed in our paper of to day. This case is a good illustration of the Law's delay. It arose out of a disputed succession which occurred in 1805. In 1809 it was adjudged in the first instance. In 1812 an appeal in the Sudar Dewany. In 1835 appeal to the King in Council was dismissed on default of appellants at instance of respondent. Appeal was revived in 1836; the appellants shewing that their default arose from minority, and that the Privy Council had, contrary to usage, confirmed the decision of the lower Court, as well as dismissed the appeal.

The case was several times argued by the first Counsel, and the Respondent had the benefit of the talents of Mr. Turton, who had opportunely returned from Canada. We understand that the revival of the appeal arrested the partition of the personal Estates, which had been ordered, and to effect which, the aid of a professional officer had been sanctioned. The estates are now in official management, but the event which we announce, will lead to a partition so desirable for the purpose of the improvement of these fine Estates.

The half-batta order is rescinded! At least the Editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette* believed so on the thirteenth of April last, and of course he could not be mistaken. "It is true," we believe, "the half-batta order has been abrogated, but it may be questioned whether as a tribute or a boon to policy." Never mind what else it is a boon to, as long as it is a boon to the army. As the advertisements say, "no questions will be asked;" if we only get back the *key of the tea chest*, the why and the wherefore may be left to the philosophers, whilst the soldiers get the backpay. Three months and a half have now passed since this obnoxious order has been abrogated, and as the abrogation has not yet had any sensible effect upon the allowances of either officers or men at Dum Dum, Barrackpore, Berhampore, Dacca and other half-batta stations, and for aught we can see to the contrary, will not have that effect for some months more, our soldiery may look out, at some future time, for a year's or so, back-batta in the lump, and cry "God bless the giver," without looking the gift horse in the mouth.

We quote in another column the article, whence we have gleaned this important item of intelligence—intelligence that will be hailed with the most rapturous demonstrations by more than three fourths of the army. It will be seen, that the writer announces it authoritatively—that the whole of his article is, moreover, as the voice of one holding authority, although it would appear that, owing to the obtusity or the obstinacy of those counselled, his counsels have been disregarded. "Had the salutary advice," he says, "of honest and wise counsellors, and *the warning voice often expressed in this Gazette been attended to*, in all human probability the perilous state of India had been averted." Very probably indeed, though what the warning voice expressed, we do not very well know, and what the "perilous state" which was to have been averted is, ("Priscian a little scratched," as Holoferness says in the play) we do not very well comprehend. But be that as it may, half batta, *except in our officers' pay-abstracts*, no longer has any existence. The *Naval and Military Gazette* has "abrogated" it, and we lose no time in promulgating the important fact, which hitherto, to our eternal disgrace, has escaped the notice of ourselves and our contemporaries, but which we now set forth with all the pomp and circumstance that ought to invest so glorious a truth.

But to be serious—we have extracted this leading article from the *Naval and Military Gazette*, and we direct the particular attention of our readers towards it, that they may see how very conversant the Editor of that journal is with all that relates to Indian Affairs. This paper, in addition to the name which it is known by, bears the supplementary of "East India and Colonial Chronicle;" but we are sorry to say that, as far as India is concerned, it is little more than a vehicle of abuse against the Indian Army. We regret much, that we are obliged to express such an opinion, for the *Gazette* is, in many respects, a well conducted and useful periodical, and we have often been considerably beholden to its columns for much valuable information relating to the condition and the proceedings of the Royal Army. We do not accuse the editor of writing, in his own person, articles offensive to the Indian Army, but of aiding and abetting the composition thereof, by inserting such articles from the pens of contributors, without note or comment, to serve as an antidote to the poison they disseminate. The *Friend of India* charged us, a little time ago, with unfairness in attributing to him the opinions of a correspondent, but we hold that every editor is responsible for the opinions he diffuses, or at all events, for the mischief produced by those opinions, if he circulates them through the columns of his newspaper, without counteracting the baneful effects they are likely to produce by antidotal comments from his own pen. Thus we say, that the *Friend of India* was answerable for the foolish tirade against Retiring Funds, which appeared same weeks ago in his paper, and which was only too silly to be mischievous; thus, we hold the editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette* responsible for all the sounding insolence that appears in that journal, under the signature of "One in 1000," a writer whom we did something the other day towards lashing into more decency of behaviour—thus, to apply the principle to ourselves. we maintain that we should have been responsible for the smooth and plausible arguments, on the subject of the Nott-and-Wilshire affair, which we published under the signature of EQUES, if we had not done our best, in our editorial columns, to obviate the effect they were calculated to produce. The Editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, though we speak in utter ignorance of who and what he is, we believe to be a well meaning person, with no particular prejudice against the Company's Army nor any desire to deal unfairly by its officers, but he has unfortunately a most bigoted and overbearing set of correspondents, who defile almost every issue of the *Gazette*, with their noxious self-commendations and their insolent disparagement of the Indian Army. A writer in the very number before us, though his subject happens to be the Barrack-Department, must need go out of his way to speak of the Queen's Officers "spending four-fifths of their lives abroad in pestiferous climates to *secure the colonies which were won by their valour*." Now we are of opinion, that the officers of the Queen's Army, or such of them, at least, as write in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, are living in a happy state of ignorance as to the services of the Company's Army towards the aggrandizement of the Company's dominions; but as Lord Hill, the *caput altum* of the Royal Army, together with others of less note, are clearly of opinion, that that Army has done nothing, we shall endeavour by the aid of our own industry and the experiences of an able correspondent to show, before long, not only what it has done, but what the Royal Army has not done, towards the British conquests in Eastern India. It is but fair, that the Company's Army should have its advocates in the Company's dominions, and we are glad to see that we do not stand alone in upholding the claims, of a service, that it has been too long the fashion to treat and to speak of with obloquy and contempt.

ENGLISHMAN.—JULY 26.

HOST LE MEETING.—A hostile meeting took place on Tuesday evening between Capt. McNaghten and Mr. Chas. Hollings. It appears that some time in 1837, Capt. McNaghten considering himself affronted by an article published in the *Delihi Gazette* when that journal was under Mr. Hollings' management, called on Mr. H. either to retract and apologize or to give him (Capt. McN) the satisfaction which one gentleman, under such circumstances, owes to another, whenever they might happen to be at the same station. Mr. Hollings, however, neither retracted nor apologized, but having recently arrived at Calcutta, he sent a friend (agreeably to a promise he had made on quitting Delhi) to intimate to Captain McNaghten his readiness to afford him the satisfaction he formerly required. jCaptain McNaghten according accepted the offer, as Mr Hollings still refused to atone by apology, and the parties, with their seconds crossed the water to, adjust the dispute. After receiving Mr. Hollings' fire, Capt. McNaghten declared his satisfaction with the atonement afforded, and the parties then left the ground.—

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—AUGUST 2.

COLONEL HITCHENS.—Alluding to the remarks of a cotemporary, touching the every day expected arrival of Colonel Hitchens, we have been requested to state that letters from the Cape sometime ago received, announced, that our Adjutant General would take his passage on the Steamer *Kilkenny*. The Steamer, as our readers are aware, reached Bombay, without Colonel Hitchens being in her list of passengers. Subsequent letters do not speak, as to the Colonel's departure from the Cape for Madras, but they do hint, that there is every likelihood of his retiring from active service.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.—A correspondent informs us that the Fort St. George Gazette, is positively to be transferred to the Male Asylum Press; Government having come to the resolution, by a minute in Council, to abolish the *Fort St. George Gazette Press*, but the Paper will still be continued, and its proceeds appropriated for the uses of the Asylum.

MADRAS HERALD.—AUGUST 3.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—August 1, Ship *Essex*, Captain E. Foord. from London, Downs 19th April, left the Land 22d April.

Passengers.—Mr. Foord, Capt. Brett 4th L. C. and Lieut. Forsyth 6th N. I. in charge of Company's Recruits; Messrs. Clark, Dance and Hathway, C. S. Writers; Mr. Thompson, Merchant; Messrs. Squarebridge, Garrett, Arthur and Pope, Missionaries; Messrs Watts, Cleghorn, McLeane and Eagleton, Cadets; 150 H. C.'s Recruits, 12 Women and 9 Children.—Intelligence; 9th May, spoke the *Victoria* Schooner, bound to Dublin from the Cape of Good Hope, lat. 13. 30. long, 25 W —21st May, passed the *Venus* French Frigate, and a French Merchant Vessel from the Cape of Good Hope bound to Brest, in 3. 11. S. lat. 24. 01. W.—July 16th, spoke the *Eleanor*, from Calcutta bound to Port Jackson, lat 29. 15 S. long 78. 8. E rounded the Cape June 20th and experienced bad weather with a very heavy sea for 4 or 5 successive days, shipping very heavy seas.

DEPARTURES.—July 31. Ship *Colombo*, Capt. D. Mackellier, R. N. to Calcutta.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1839.

Arrivals since our last; 10 August, Ship *Buteshire*, A, P. Currie, Master from Glasgow 1st May; Do, American Brig *Waverly*, A. Ward, Master, from Salem 1st April, Zanzibar 9th and Muscat 27th July.

Passengers per Waverly.—Revd. Mr. and Mrs French Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Hume and Miss Farrer.

In our last issue we published an advertisement by the accountant general, inviting Tenders for bills to be drawn by this government on Bengal to the extent of five lacs of Rupees. The Tenders were opened on Saturday, when we learn that the whole amount offered was taken up, at an average of 100¾ or thereabouts, the offers ranging from 98 to 101.

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Although those bills are passed on Calcutta the real operation is believed to be on Madras, the revenues of which, it is thought, can be made available here by this indirect mode, with more facility and advantage than by a direct exchange. The opening of the treasury on this occasion has naturally already depressed the rate of exchange between Bombay and Calcutta, and if the operation be repeated, which it is said Government has in contemplation to do? the value of Government securites will also, in all probability, be somewhat affected by it, particularly the 4 per cent loan, which has of late been very extensively used as a medium of Remittance.

The remark we made in our Saturday's Paper, that the Supreme Government had, up to the 20th ultimo, received no despatch from the Court of Directors on the subject of the Bombay Bank, will, we trust, call forth from our Cotemporary the *Times* some explanations, in to-morrow's Paper, calculated to allay the uneasiness felt by many shareholders, in consequence of the present equivocal state of matters. Ample time has now elapsed for the Committee to have received advices from the Supreme Government, had a despatch arrived at the time notified, and, if such advices have been received, we hope the Committee will feel it to be their duty to give them to the public.

Native letters have been received, we understand, by way of Peshawur, intimating that Cabool had fallen to Sir J. Keane's Army. At first we thought this barely possible, but supposing that the Army left Candahar on the 25th June, and took 15 or even 20 marches to reach Cabool, it will be seen that there is no reason why the news might not have reached us now by the route mentioned. We trust at all events that it is true, and will be confirmed by speedy advices from Head Quarters.

We have extracted the following rather amusing account of the military spirit and strength of the Chinese Empire, as it appeared in a Madras Paper we received yesterday, but bearing to be from the *Chinese Repository*. However weak the Celestial Empire may be in the particular branch of Power spoken of, recent circumstances have shewn, that there is a power and vigour lodged somewhere, for we can hardly fancy a bolder step in any government, than that of crushing by its fiat, at once and without preparation, a practice that had grown into the favor and affection of numerous classes of the People, and this too, without a murmur on the part of those, whose privileges were thus invaded. We have much yet to learn of this People and their institutions, before we shall be able to judge wherein the strength or weakness of their Empire lies.

MILITARY SPIRIT AND STRENGTH OF THE CHINESE.---Of ready effective military strength, the Chinese seem to have no idea: even at the city gates, where it is considered that a strong and responsible guard is always kept, foreigners, who go from curiosity to stare in, find no opposition more than from a coolie looking man, armed with a pair of breeches, a fan, and perhaps a rattan whip. The approach of foreigners to deliver petitions is always a signal for a muster of the military, who come in, one by one, undressed, unarmed, unprepared, and half asleep; while piles of brown felt caps and heaps of shabby looking red and yellow long jackets, bearing the character "courage" on a large scale, before and behind, are brought through the gates, for the adornment of the heroes of the hour; by and bye, straggles in an officer, generally the largest sized man that can be found; some bows, sheaves of arrows, and rusty swords, make up the warlike show; evidently up for the nonce to astonish and awe "the barbarians," who might, did they please, be in the governor's harem before the guard could awake from their slumbers, and put on their courage with their uniform.

One striking proof of the inefficiency of this guard is the fact of the closing the city gates at early hours during the winter, frequently as early as 4 P. M., to prevent the irruptions of banditti; who nevertheless, often succeeded in getting into the city, unopposed, and undisturbed, while sacking whole streets; of which many instances may be read in the early Nos. of the Canton Register Those who accompanied Mr. Gibb in his expedition to the city gate, in December last, to insist on the release of the officer of the "Faerie Queene,' can bear witness to the truth of the above account; the swords then produced were so rusty that the soldiers could scarcely draw them; the only man, in fact, wounded by them was one of the soldiers who received a cut in the face from the back hand of the hero who stood before him. The same want of discipline, and the same carelessness, appear in every page of Guizlaff's and Lindsay's voyage up the north-east coast, where even, if possible, things seem yet worse; among other things of the sort, a display of the military is described, where a general fire in line was attempted, but so badly executed, that the soldiers themselves joined in the laugh set up by the foreigners. who were present, witnessing their manœuvres. See also the rest of the voyages of Gutzlaff on the coast of China *passim*

While such would appear to be the actual state of the soldiery, it will seem strange to many that the accounts of the two unhappy embassies teem with statements of the high discipline and fine appearance of the soldiers among whom they passed; but, even supposing that neither of the writers of the works, published since, labored under a delusion, (and of this, particularly of Mr. Ellis, in the last embassay, few can doubt,) the frequent accounts of the drawing out of bodies of troops in all the cities as they passed, strikes the reader as a mere trick to dazzle or mistify the foreigners, and to impress them with high ideas of the number and power of the troops,: any great body of men looks imposing, especially when in uniform; and it is far from improbable that the Chinese supreme government gave orders to all the governors of provinces and cities, in the route of the embassy to make as great a display as possible; in like manner as commander of forts obtain a capitulation and the honors of war by exhibiting to the flag of truce an appearance of plenty and force, while starvation and weakness reign in the garrison. The constant firings at night, so much spoken of in Lord Amherst's return voyage through China, go to bear out this.

It may be true that some of the Tartar troops yet retain something of the warlike spirit which enabled so few of them to over-run this vast empire; though, even against this, come the constant complaints of the emperors, from Keenlung downwards, as to the falling off of the military ardour, and the lessened dexterity in the use of their peculiar weapons, the bow and the sword. These complaints are often now to be found in the Peking gazettes; and it is but a short time since the viceroy of Canton, in a proclamation, stated the same fact, ordering the frequent excercise of the troops, to repair this great error. The falling off of the Tartar spirit is, in fact, in accordance with all that we are taught by the history of human nature; and the same result has invariably attended, within a few generations, the descendants of the conquerors of every soil, when once domesticated amongst, or amalgamated with, the conquerred. So far has this been carried in China, that the emperor has frequently reproved in public documents, the Tartar tribes, for forgetting, not alone their military exercises, but even their language. which it has ever been the policy of this dynasty to preserve unmixed and uncorrupted.

The total insufficiency of the Chinese military force to repress any ordinary out breaking in any part of the empire has, of late, become notorious to foreigners; and in the many insurrections, within the last eight years, on the north-west frontier of the empire, as also in many of the provinces, in the islands of Formosa and Hainan, and the hills, of the *Meaoutsze* in Hoonam, Kwangse, and Kwanglung, the Chinese always admit that treachery and gold have effected what arms failed in procuring, the return of the leaders of the disaffected to submission. In the trifling *Meaoutsze* war of 1832, so great was the demands for, or the scarcity of soldiers, that the Tartar troops, who should always remain in the city, and the Fooynen's own troops, were sent off; and, even then, the whole force raised by the government did not reach, it is said, beyond 11,000 men. In Hainan, where Governor Lee went in person, he had not more than 6,000. If these statements be correct, and they cannot be very wide of the mark, what became of the immense paper armies, which the Chinese are said to be able to collect? During lord Napier's residence in Canton, it was notorious that men were hired, by the day, to pass off as soldiers, to intimidate the foreigners; and, among the heroes, were recognized discarded cow-keepers, broken down tailors and shoe-makers, and other riffraff innumerable. A nation which has recourse to such shifts, and which dresses its chief soldiers in regimentals in imitation of tiger's skins, to terrify its enemies by their appearance and cries, can have but small pretensions to valour or military skill. We had also a curious proof of the state of discipline among the soldiers at that time. The gang which had it in charge to watch the unfortunate lord Napier, to blockade and starve him, such being the cowardly fiend like plan for conquering him, were employed day and night, in smoking and gambling on the pavement in front of the factories, spread out at full length, in the indecent undress so much liked by the Chinese.

The *Agra Uckbar* received yesterday furnishes us with some new and rather interesting particulars in regard to the position of Col. Wade. So far from his having advanced through the Kyber Pass, engaged in various conflicts with Dost Mohammed, been deserted by the Sikh Force and obliged to stockade himself and h is small party for protection, he has never once quitted Peshawur, has not been deserted by the Sikh Force, or by any one but General Ventura, and steadily awaits his order to advance, as soon as he shall be apprised of Schah Soojah's arrival at Ghizne. So that it would appear we have been blaming the Sikhs most unjustly for inconstancy and want of faith, as well as assuming many things for facts that were mere fictions.

Singular to say there is still no positive advice of the departure of the army from Candahar.

In another column our readers will find extracted from a Calcutta cotemporary (*The Monthly Journal*) some striking observations respecting the present condition of the country maratime service. The general views of the writer may perhaps be deemed by many to be overstrained, and they certainly appear to us to apply more forcibly to Calcutta than our own port, but he handles his subject with vigor and apparently possesses an intimate knowledge of all its details. We fear that his observations, insisting upon the deterioration of the character of the country service from what it was in former years, are, in their general bearing, well founded, altho the names of several still sailing out of our own port will readily occur to our readers, whose characters and acquirements would do credit to any service. The cause admits of easy explanation, when we consider the great amount of Europe Shipping which has come into competition with Country Tonnage since the Charter of 1814, lowering Freights and introducing into the Country Service a more rigid economy than in former times, but the remedy or at least a general one, it is more difficult to suggest, and any attempt to devise one, short of a legislative provision, will in our humble opinion prove ineffectual.

Several private Letters by the last overland dispatch mention a plan that has been started at home for the abolition of the separate Presidency of Madras transferring its Territory as well as its Establishments, Court and Military, to Calcutta and Bombay, and fixing the Seat of Government somewhere in Western India. We cannot indeed impute a better source to these rumours than mere India House gossip, but we confess that, on further consideration, the proposition does not seem quite so fanciful as it did at first sight. With the rapid and improving communication which now exists between every part of India, the additional Territory could scarcely be found too cumbersome for effective management, while there would be a great positive gain on the score of economy as well as in the unity and vigour of the general administration, the evil consequences of the want of which are now of too frequent occurrence.

Private letters from Broach, to the 4th instant, represent the Cholera as raging there in considerable force, the deaths being from 25 to 30 per-day, and some awfully sudden within an hour, indicating the virulent character of the disease. The Country was completely flooded; a great deal more rain had fallen than was required, for the purposes of agriculture.

The French, in their convention for conveying the Indian Mails, have taken care not to bind themselves to any thing like remarkable speed either in their Steamers or Mails. From Alexandria to Marseilles they stipulate for 14 days and 9 hours, and on the outward Passage for 12 days and 12 hours, which is not remotely different from the common passages made by merchantmen, at least the outward passages, but no doubt the time allowed covers all stoppages. Then again they allow 102 hours to do the distance from Marseilles to Calais, which estimated at 750 miles gives little more than 7 miles an hour, which is poor travelling for a mail coach, and with such good roads as the French have. We suspect that were the comprehensive Company established and running Boats of great Power direct to Alexandria, they would very soon put the French route out of fashion.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

"Captain Freke, nephew and heir-presumptive to Lord Carbery, will shortly lead to the hymeneal alter Lady Louisa Butler, the lovely sister of the Marquis of Ormonde.---(Post.)

"We have to record one of the last munificient actions of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, which took place only a few hours before his departure, on occasion of an application from the Rev. Mr. Evans the Secretary of the Welsh MSS. Society, in behalf of the committee, for permission to place his Imperial Highness's name as a patron of the above society, and explaining the laudable object it has in view---viz., the translating and publishing numerous Welsh MSS. which yet exist, containing matter both poetical and historical of great value and interest. His Imperial Higness directed M. Joukovsky to acquaint the society the he acceded with pleasure to the wish, and ordered one hundred pounds to be placed at the disposition of the society. Joukovsky is well known to be the Byron of Russia and is selected by the Emperor, for his superior learning and moral qualities, as the companion of the Grand Duke on his travels.---Sun.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES LUSHINGTON.---This "happy couple," for so they were described in the account of the marriage ceremony, after about seven weeks of matrimonial bliss, are separated; the lady is gone, or is going, to Hastings, and her *roué* husband to "keep it up" where and how he can. What brought the matter finally to a close was the wanton destruction by the young man, while under the influence of drink, of much valuable property at the house of the lady in Mansfield street--a magnificent looking-glass, a valuable lustre, and clock of great beauty, and other gems of rarity and value, fell a sacrifice to the destroying propensity of this bacchanalian madman; who, when tired of this, commenced a violent attack of words upon the unfortunate lady, who was compelled to seek refuge in another part of the house till her husband was excluded the premises. The end of the matter is, that Mrs. Camac (for we presume she will resume that name again) has been advised to a separation from her husband, who is to receive £400 per annum, with a promise not in any way to annoy or molest her. The lady, we repeat, goes for a time to Hastings--there, it is to be hoped, to do penance for her vanity and reprehensible folly.--(This is the separation alluded to by the *Post* a few days ago.--(Satirist.

Died, in Dundee on 21st May, John Robertson, aged 114. The deceased retained his faculties to the last; he could see to thread a needle, and hear the slightest whisper.-- (Examiner.)

Thursday week an accident, attended with loss of life, occurred (as already stated) on board the *Archimedes*, new patent screw steam vessel, in the East India Dock. She was making an experimental voyage, when an explosion took place, and the whole of the persons in the engine-room at the time were more or less injured. Three men, named M'Millan, second engineer, with Fraser and Scroll, firemen and stokers, were dreadfully scalded, and it was found necessary to remove them to the hospital ship. M'Millan died a few minutes after he reached the ship. Mr. G, Rennie and others examined the boilers, and the conclusion they came to was, that the accident happened by the "*striking* of the valves," which confined the steam, and burst the top of the boilers. An adjourned inquest was on Tuesday held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict of "accidental death" was returned, with a deodand of £250 on the boilers. The foreman said the jury did not attribute the accident to any wrong construction of the boiler, and that if it had not been improperly interfered with, the accident would not have occurred. The Coroner concurred in the view of the jury. If the valves had not been improperly interfered with by some person or other, the unfortunate results might not have ensued. It is hoped that the other men, injured by the explosion, will recover.--(News.)

There are annually 1,500 inquests in the western division of Middlesex (said Mr. Wakley on a late inquest), and 900 are produced by hard-drinking!---(News.)

The French Post-office packet *La Poste* yesterday arrived from Calais with a Persian Ambassador, said to be the bearer of some very valuable presents for her Majesty from the Persian Court.—(Dover Journal.)

At Bodu Church was married, on June 4, Robert Southey, Esq., Poet Laureate, D. C. L., to Caroline Anne, daughter of the late Charles Bowles, Esq., of Buckland, North Lymington.—(Standard.)

The grand farewell banquet to Viscount Jocelyn, of the 15th Hussars, on the occasion of his departure for India, was given on Monday, at the Clarendon Hotel. The Duke of Beaufort presided.—(Post)

A requisition is in course of signature at Hull, to Sir G. Murray, Bart., requesting him to become a candidate at the next election, in conjunction with Sir W. James, the present member, to represent that borough. —(Globe.)

In case of a dissolution of Parliament, Sir Henry Parnell, M. P. for Dundee, will be opposed by a Captain of the navy.—(Standard)

His Grace the R. C. Archbishop of Tuam held a confirmation at Ciiffden, on Thursday, when a great number of children was confirmed. J. O'Neill, Esq. of Bunown Castle, with his wife and sister-in-law, who lately renounced the errors of the Church of England, and embraced the Catholic faith, received the sacrament of confirmation on this occasion. His Grace preached an appropriate discourse to a numerous congregation.---*Galway Patriot.*

The Keeper of the Seals has written to the Chapter of the Cathedral at Lyons, that the wish expressed by the late Cardinal Fesch to be interred there, is to be complied with; that his remains will immediately be transferred to Lyons, and are to be received and deposited in the Cathedral with all the honours due to his rank in the Church.

The *Gazette* of this evening announces that the honour of Knighthood has been conferred on Colonel W. Warre, Commandant of the garrison at Chatham, and on Capt. T. Hastings, R.N.---T. S. Sadler, Esq., has been appointed Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, vice Sir T. J. H. Curties, retired.---Sun.

Further tenders for shipping to convey troops to India will be called for in the course of a few days. It is many years since so many men have returned from India to be invalided, and the great exertions used to recruit the several corps. Should the Chartists cease to agitate the country, one or two infantry regiments could be sent out direct to India. Military Gazette.

THE WESLEYANS.—The Wesleyans are busy upon the subject of National Education. At a late meeting it was moved by the Rev. Dr. Bunting, seconded by Richard Matthews, Esq., that "It is the opinion of this meeting that any attempt to instruct *in the same school* the children of the poorer classes (whose parents, in the exercise of their undoubted rights as men and Britons, belong to various Christian denominations), by teaching adapted to every prevailing variety of religious belief or opinion, will, under the present circumstances of this free country, be found impracticable; and even if practicable, by any conceivable compromise of conscientious principles and preferences, could only lead to perpetual collisions and would in many instances produce among the children, so incongrously mingled together, a dangerous spirit of scepticism and unbelief."—Here we have hostility to every thing like a system of National Education! The same sentiment is inserted in the petition drawn up by the Education Committee, and sent to the respective ministers for signatures. And here again it will be remarked that in the letter which is signed by the President and the two Secretaries of the Education Committee, directions are given how the petitions are to be got up:—

"We, therefore, entreat you *(we the preachers)* immediately on the receipt of this, to call together *a few* of your principal friends, and take the necessary steps for bringing the subject before your congregation next *Sunday* in order to *obtain signatures to the petition.*"

We trust that this Jesuitism will be as generally reprobated by the Wesleyan body, as it must be by every lover of truth and honesty. Chronicle.

STATE OF IRELAND.—This country has become so peaceable that the *Evening Mail* has abandoned its usual "state-of-the-country" heading, for there are no crimes to record. One-third of our entire military force has been removed to maintain order in England, and the remainder can be sent if necessary.—(Dublin Post.)

The stonemasons who have been so long employed in the improvements now making at Trentham Hall, the mansion of the Duke of Sutherland, under the directions of Mr. Barry, the architect for the new House of Commons, struck a fortnight ago for an advance of wages, although receiving 24s. a-week, and this after being kept on during the whole of the winter months at that rate of wages, the liberality of the noble duke not permitting the customary reductions to be made for short days at that season of the year. The whole of the masonry is consequently at a stand, and no new hands are permitted by the trades union to be taken on, unless at the new rate which this society has fixed, viz., 26s. a-week. Most of the workmen, it is stated, are willing to work at the old rate of 24s. a-week, but dare not. Chronicle.

"Lady Dyer, relict of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. S. Dyer, bart,, who was married at her seat, Ovington House, Hants, on Saturday, to Count de Zandt, a Bavarian nobleman, is far advanced in life, and so infirm as to be lifted in and out of her carriage.—(Herald.)

"We understand the separation of a late conspicuous pair is finally determined on, and that £600 per annum is the gentleman's jointure. The excitement consequent on a visit to Ascot has produced this result.—(Post.)

"Count Vincent Esterhazy has purchased a racing stud, and intends to run his horses at the approaching Goodwood races.—(Herald.)

The port of Dundee has been declared a fit and proper port for the importation of goods from places within the limits of the East India Compny's Charter.—(Courier)

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.—An inquiry took place on Tuesday before Mr. Wakley, in Thorney-street, Bloomsbury, as to the circumstances attending the death of James John Fraser, Esq., aged 42, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, who on Monday morning jumped out of his bed-room window. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Walker, a surgeon, in whose house the deceased lodged, that Mr. Fraser was insane, and that on Saturday he was in a more than ordinary degree of excitement, so much so that it was deemed necessary to commit him to the care of Dr. Tooke of Chiswick. Mr. Walker described the unfortunate gentleman's delusions as most extraordinary. He said, on his return from every company he was in, that he had seen a nice young girl of sixteen, and was going to be married to her. On other occasions he has taken an old woman of sixty or seventy years of age to the theatre, and offered her marriage. He was afraid also that every one had a criminal warrant against him. On Saturday week he left my house without saying a word. I knowing he had received six or seven hundred pounds, and he being largely in my debt, had previously asked him for some money, and he replied that he had not a shilling about him. On Saturday evening last, between six and seven, he came home in a flannel jacket, and said, "You see I am a true Yorkshireman; I am going to play Liston at Madame Vestris's theatre, and I want you and your brother to come and see me."—(Sun.)

In the last report of the prizes for virtuous conduct, presented by M. Etienne to the Academie Francaise. he related the following instance of humanity. Francois Payer was the driver of a cabriolet, and had nothing to support himself, his wife, and four children, but the trifling pay he received from his master. In 1829 his wife took in a child to wean. They were paid one month in advance, but two years elapsed without their again seeing or hearing anything of the mother, notwithstanding which they brought it up as one of their own children. At this period the mother returned, and reclaimed the child, complaining of poverty, and declaring that she was going to send it to some relations near Tours. The Payer family parted with the child, but supecting the truth of the story told by the mother, made inquiries, and discovered that it had been laid at the door of the Prefecture of Police, and sent to the Enfans Trouves. Payer went to reclaim it, but was told that it could not be given up to him unless he formally adopted it as his own, and insured to it 250 fr., to be paid on its coming of age. The conditions were hard, but feeling overcame all other considerations. and security for the amount was given, to do so, many of the few comforts of the poor man's family were necessarily suppressed. The child has since been apprenticed by him to a good business. The academy granted to Payer the prize of 3000 fr.

Eight more pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique who were confined in the Abbaye have been set at liberty, leaving 21 still in that prison.

A Constantina letter, quoted by the *Constitutionnel*, states that five Arabs, who were engaged in the conspiracy of May 1st, have been executed in that place. The plot, it has since appeared, was much deeper than had been believed and embraced a design of seizing on Constantina, while the troops were being reviewed outside the walls; of setting fire to the town, and massacreing the French, and all such Arabs as were in friendship with them. Achmet Bey, the soul of the plot, was said to have been within 3 leagues of Constantina, and was to make a sudden attack on the troops, while they were confounded by what was going on in the city. The secret was betrayed by one of the former wives of Achmet, who intercepted a letter upon the affair, and immediately disclosed it to the Governor.

The *Journal de Frankfort* in its Hanover correspondence states, that on the eve of the *avant fete* of the anniversary of the King of Hanover, the bands of the garrison played serenades under the windows of the palace. The morning of the anniversary, the 5th inst., was ushered in by musical performances on the tops of the church towers, at 10, one of the professors, and two students of the lyceum, delivered orations in honour of the day; at 12, there was a grand review in the place of Waterloo. Baron do Strahlenheim and M. de Schele, the Ministers, gave official dinners, and in the evening there was a grand ball at court.—A correspondent at Hanover, writing on the 6th inst., says, that the First Chamber of the States appointed a special deputation to congratulate his Majesty on the occasion mentioned above; but that the second Chamber, not being able to come to any formal resolution, on account of its not being in sufficient numbers, agreed to wait on his Majesty in a body. The electors of Hanover met according to summons on the 3d, but protested against making any new election. It was suspected that a party adverse to the government was forming in the First Chamber; since a Committee had been appointed to prepare an address to the King, in order to assure the crown that the fear of implicitly acknowledging the constitution of 1819 was what principally deterred the electors from using their franchise.

TENUITY OF COTTON YARN.—There is a specimen of Dacca muslin in the museum of the India House, of which the yarn, spun by the hand, was ascertained by Sir J. Banks to be so fine, that a weight of it equal to one pound avoirdupois would extend 115 miles, 2 furlongs, 60 yards, When the muslin made from this Dacca yarn is laid on the grass, and the dew falls upon it, it is said to *be no longer visible*. The natives, in their metaphorical language, call it *woven air*. Cotton yarn has been spun by machinery in England, of which one pound would extend 167 miles; but this has never has been woven.—(Mechanic's Magazine.)

TEA, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE CONSTITUTION.—There is no doubt that tea acts differently on various individuals. In some it is highly stimulant and exhilarating; in others its effects are oppression and lowness of spirits; and I have known a person who could never indulge in this beverage without experiencing a disposition to commit suicide, and nothing could arouse him from this state of morbid excitement but the pleasure of destroying something—books, papers, or any thing within his reach. Under no other circumstances than this influence of tea were these fearfull aberrations observed. It has been remarked that all tea-drinking nations are essentially of a leucophlegmatic temperament, predisposed to scrofulous and nervous diseases. The Chinese, even the degraded Tartar races amongst them, are weak and infirm, their women subject to various diseases arising from debility. Although their confined mode of living, and want of the means of enjoying pure air and exercise, materially tends to render them liable to these affections; still their immoderate use of strong green tea, taken, it is true, in very small quantities at the time, but repeatedly, greatly adds to this predisposition. From long experience I am convinced that, although tea may in general be considered a refreshing and harmless beverage, yet in some peculiar cases it is decidedly injurious; and many diseases that have baffled all medical exertions have yielded to the same curative means so soon as the action of tea had been suspended.—(Dr. Millingen.)

THE BEST WAY TO TEACH.—It was once said by the French philosopher Diderot, "that the best way to educate a child is to tell it stories, and let it tell stories, to you." There is so much true philosophy in this remark, that we will extend it a little. There is a school-room education, and an ambulating or walking education; the one is obtained out of the book on the bench, the other from walking among and talking of things. And we believe that this out-door instruction has been too much neglected; education having been conducted on the principle of looking out of the window at things, instead of visiting objects, and learning their properties and uses. The student, for example, looking out of his college window at the horse, can give five or six names to the animal: one in Latin, one in Greek, another in German, and then the French name, etc. The stable boy can give but one name; yet which knows the most of the properties, nature, disposition, and uses of the horse? Education consists too much in merely *naming* things, when it should relate more to their properties and uses. It should connect words with ideas, and ideas, as much as the nature of the subject will allow of, with objects. If we instruct children orally while visiting nature, words, ideas, and objects, will naturally be more in connection with each other than the school-room lesson can make them. And the teacher should take occasion to instruct in the fields, in ship-yards in the crowded streets and in the pathway of canals and railroads. He should talk on all these subjects, and elicit from the childdren their own impressionss, inquiries, and reflections. He should talk and walk, and let the children talk and walk more, in the process of education, than has been the pratice with the majority of instructors.—(Atlas.)

LIVING UPON AIR—A queer idea has somehow got abroad that periodical proprietors, paper-makers printers, pressmen, and all the multifarious, viviparous, warm-blooded animals connected with publishing matters, share the properties of the cameleon. There can be no greater mistake than this. Whatever theories may exist upon the subject, it is a well-ascertained fact that none of these classes of people are exempt from the ordinary laws of humanity, but are compelled, in order to preserve their vitality, to repair the waste of nature from time to time with substantial aliment. But this zoological absurdity is not more preposterous than another dogma which seems to obtain among some of our delinquent agents and subscribers. They seem to think that a periodical is one of the lower order of vegetables, which, when once planted, grows and flourishes of itself, and drops its blossoms and fruits at their door without any expense of care and culture. How such a stupid belief can obtain currency among people so enlightened as the readers of the Mirror, we are wholly at a loss to determine; but we earnestly hope that every one of our subscribers to whom the suspicion attaches of sharing such laughable ignorance, will at once exonerate himself and prove his undoubted intelligence by forwarding the funds, which will enable us to go on cheerfully administering to his entertainment and delight in these columns.—(New York Paper.)

THE DUKE'S PATRONAGE OF THE MINISTRY.

Mr. O'Connell glories in having the largest share of abuse of any man in the world, and Lord Melbourne may boast of having the largest share of advice, for foes as well as friends are kind enough to teach him how he should act. Job himself was not more blessed with comforters, and the only fear is that "too many cooks may spoil the broth." The Duke of Wellington volunteers the office of Mentor in these words:—"I am in the habit at times in my place in this house of giving my opinions and sentiments to the noble viscount. Let him honestly perform his duty in the government of the country. And though I have the misfortune of differing from him on many subjects, I think I may venture to tell him that he will not find Parliament fail him if he will honestly and sincerely perform his duty." (Cheers.)---The Duke of Wellington is only *too* good to Lord Melbourne. He gives the Premier an abundance of advice unsolicited, and he stands between him and his enemies most obligingly, except when any vital blow is aimed, upon which occasions only his Grace withdraws the shield and joins in the attack; but the moment the good Duke discovers that he cannot succeed in the attempt to destroy the Ministry he resumes the parade of protecting it. Now surely counsel, like charity, should begin at home, and his Grace should not squander on his opponents the admonitions which should be so valuable to his own party. Let every fountain play in its own basin; or, as the Scotch less poetically express it, let every herring hang by its own head. We are not covetous. We would leave to the Tories what properly belongs to the Tories, all the advantage of the Duke's guidance. When Sir Robert Peel is commissioned to form a Ministry, it is good that the Duke should instigate him to insist to the uttermost on all the vails and perquisites; but when, thanks to the prudence and wisdom of his Grace, the attempt breaks down under the weight of the exactions, it is rather too good that he should transfer his peculiar services as assistant to his succesful rival. Sufficient for the Peel is the evil thereof. His Grace, however, means well, no doubt, and his overture to Lord Melbourne is a set-off to his peculiar management of the negotiations which his party so profoundly deplore. His speech to Lord Melbourne, rendered into plain language, would be in substance this:---"Do nothing for the satisfaction of your own supporters, let them see that you consult not their good opinion, but the pleasure of your opponents---that you rely not on their aid, but on the sufferance of your foes; lose the favour of the people, extinguish the zeal of your friends, exhaust the patience of the public--and, while you are doing all this, I will ward off any blows *not* vital that are aimed against you from my side; but, as soon as you appear to have alienated all who were your supporters, and that you have become powerless and resourceless, I will join in the first attack of my followers on you to drive you from your places."---What has been the past conduct of the Duke of Wellington? Two years ago he began to play the part of Lord Protector of the Administration. On several very trumpery questions that could have had no important consequences, he held the shield before Ministers; but what part did he act when motions were made involving the existence of the Government? Did he ward off the attack on Lord Durham's ordinance? Did he hold the shield over Lord Melbourne when the Irish policy was impeached? Did he interpose his authority to prevent the factious coalition with the ultra-Radicals on the Jamaica question? Whenever the breast of the Government seemed bare did the great captain extend the shield before it, or did he draw the sword against it? Whenever the opportunity seemed to offer for a deadly blow the Duke withdrew his protective offices, or pretences, and joined in the attack. The Government has declared its disdain of the existence on sufferance which the Duke of Wellington would affect again to allow it. The Duke, in this overture, has taken his only method of hurting the Ministry, for it has alarmed many of their friends. The greatest injury which his Grace can do the Government is to create a belief or an apprehension that its policy is to be shaped with a subserviency to his anti-Reform pleasure. This is the worst that the Duke can do. What else is in his power, with all his parade of mighty forbearance? It is true that he can carry any vote he pleases against the Ministry in the House of Lords. Well, and what then? Every one is aware of the rooted hostility of the Lords to the Ministry, and that if its existence had depended on the House of Peers it would have been extinguished long ago; but Lord Melbourne is pledged to carry on the Government in

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defiance of the hostility of the Lords, long as he has the support of the Commons, or can procure it on an appeal to the country. What, then, is the value of the Duke of Wellington's protection, about which he makes so much parade? Will it give Ministers the aid of one vote in the Commons? or, upon the withdrwal of it in the House of Lords, with a hundred adverse divisions drive them from their posts? At best it only shields the Government from annoyances in the House of Peers; but, while it does that, it tends to diminish confidence in Ministers, to bring their intentions into doubt, to shake their popularity, and thereby to weaken their support in the Commons, where is the real battle-ground on which their fate must be decided; and when the discredit of the Duke's patronage has done its work, when the nation that the Ministry is subservient to Tory influence has disgusted Reformers, than the Duke of Wellington ceases to play the part of the protector, and joins his party in a deadly blow at the Government, which has lost its popularity, its credit, and, with them, all its props, while crouching under his shield. If the Duke of Wellington will insist on protecting the Whig Ministry, let him at least so far change his practice as to stand between it and the assaults of his friends, when they are aimed at vital points, and his Grace may then leave it open to attack on secondary questions involving no material consequences.---*Examiner.*

GLOBE.—JUNE 7.

The return of Mr. MACAULAY for the city of Edinburgh is a gratifying and not an uninstructive occurrence; as it demonstrates that the principles which triumphed at the Reform era, which have been constantly adhered to, and now again expressed with rare ability by one of the most distinguished speakers who supported that measure, have with the educated mind of Scotland neither been supplanted in favour by the Tamworth style of Toryism, nor by the brickbat and bludgeon style of the Chartists.

The former party did not choose to trot themselves out; and by thus declining to offer any opposition to an avowed adherent of the MELBOURNE ministry, they tacitly belied their boast that the thinking part of the people are "decidedly" with them, Sir R. PEEL may be told this by the Shrewsbury Jenkins, Thompkins, and Simpkinses,---he is not told it by the calm and acute constituency of the city of Edinburgh. As Mr. Macaulay justly said to his supporters---"Our victory is complete. We have triumphed over each of the hostile parties on its own ground. We have beaten the Chartists who boast of their numbers, on the show of hands in the High-street; and the Tories, who boast of their weight among the upper classes, have not ventured to meet us at the poll. (Great applause.) I speak without the smallest feeling of personal unkindness towards the Tory party here. Such a feeling on my part would be most unjustifiable; for I would venture to say that no candidate for the representation of a great town was ever more fairly and cautiously dealt with by those from whom he dissented than I have been by the Tories of Edinburgh (hear, hear.) I give them, as I would wish them to give me, credit for sincerity and good intentions towards our common country. I am sure that they refrained from encountering us, not from want of zeal---not from want of gentlemen who would have stood for the capital of Scotland---but from a firm conviction that they had no chance of carrying a member. I say, therefore, that the judgment---the deliberate judgment---of this great city touching the state of political parties, has been unequivocally expressed."

We revert to Mr. Macaulay's previous speech at the Assembly Rooms, to shew that those who were leading Reformers in 1831, are now supporting with strict consistency the principles which they then put forward. It is necessary to make this manifest; since former friends who have got frightened, and former foes pretending to be friends, bawl in harmonious chorus that every proposition for perfecting the great amendment then carried is a base or sham truckling to Radicalism, not a consistent corollary to Reform.

With reference to the Ballot, against which Mr. Macaulay mentioned Earl Grey had always entertained strong opinions, and to which his Cabinet, therefore, had invariably been opposed, Mr. Macaulay said.---

"All that has passed since confirms me in the view which I was then inclined to take of that important question. At that time I thought, and still think, that the question was, as indeed all questions of civil enactment are, a question in which the whole advantage is not on one side and he disadvantage on the other I must admit that the effect of the practice of secret voting would be to withdraw the voter from some salutary and honourable as well as some degrading and pernicious motives. But I say that the practice of intimidating voters, instead of diminishing, is gaining ground. Believing as I do that the operation of the Reform bill has tended to increase rather than diminish that practice, I feel myself called on to consider whether the time has not arrived for applying what seems to me the only sufficient remedy. (Cheers). And gentlemen, I feel myself compelled to consider whether in so doing I am not following out strictly, closely, and legitimately, the consequnces of the Reform bill itself; for surely those who supported that measure intended to give to the people of Britain a reality, not a delusion---they intended to give a nomination, not the name of a nomination---a franchise, not the name of a franchise---least of all did they mean to give a degradation in name of a franchise. (Loud cheers)."

Mr. Macaulay added, after drawing an excellent contrast between the *modus operandi* of corruption and of intimidation, and shewing the impossibility of effectual direct legislation against the latter.---

"I ought at the same time to say that there is one objection to the ballot of a serious nature, which may nevertheless be obviated. It is clear that if you have the ballot you can have no remedy against an unfair election by means of scrutiny. Unless, therefore, the registrations could be counted on as correct, the ballot would be a dangerous measure. At present the registrations were strictly looked after, but if all chance of changing the representative was removed, it would require to be still more so."

On the subject of shortening the duration of parliaments, on which he observed he had understood many of the constituency he was addressing were anxious, Mr. Macaulay made a practically useful suggestion:---

"No parliament has for many years ever been allowed to sit out the full term of seven years; and under the Septennial Act no prudent ministry would allow the time to expire. If, then, you wish parliament to sit for three years, the legal term must be made four years; and if for four years, then the legal term should be five years. (Hear.) My own inclination would be to fix the legal term at five years, making the practical rule four years. (Hear.) When any shortening of the duration of parliaments takes place, my opinion is that the law which renders it necessary that parliament should be dissolved within six months after the death of the reigning Sovereign should be abolished. (Cheers.) The demise of the Crown is no reason that a parliament elected six weeks before should be dissolved so shortly afterwards. I attribute this error in the law to nothing but an old legal technicality, for the continuance of which no reason was advanced appertaining to the public good. (Loud cheers.")

We must conclude by citing Mr. Macaulay's views on the franchise; and we think our readers will admit that he fully makes out the case of *consistency* which we have pleaded in favour of those statesmen who support progressive but moderate measures on the principles which lay at the basis of the great act of reform in the representation. It is impossible that a gentlemen of Mr. Macaulay's talents and acquired distinction should not ere long occupy an influential post in the government; and we think our readers will agree with us that his declarations afford the best pledge of rational progressiveness---of vigour and moderation---in the conduct of affairs:---

"And now I come to another subject, and it is a subject of the highest and gravest importance---I mean the elective franchise; I acknowledge I am doubtful whether my views may be so pleasing to many here present, as what I have already stated appears to have been; but at the same time I shall express them with the frankness of a man more desirous to have your esteem than your votes. I am for the principle originally proposed in the reform bill I think it, as a principle which fixed the elective franchise, an excellent one, I think it only remains to follow it out. I deeply regret that the government of that day ever departed from it, because it was a deviation to which I, as an individual was most opposed, and to which I believe the government was as strongly opposed when it consented to it, but to which the ministry were driven, partly by the vehemence of its opponents and partly by divisions amongst its own friends. There was first the admission of the old freemen to the franchise, and, secondly, the 50l. tenant-at-will clause. At the same time I may state, that I despair at the present time of the ministry being able directly to correct either of those evils.; but as to the latter, the 50l. tenant-at-will clause, I think the real corrective will be found in the ballot (cheers); and as to the other the only corrective that I know of, and which has already been introduced into many places ---I say the only corrective seems to be that parliament should keep its eye fixed on those places and vigilantly investigate the conduct of the electors, and when convicted of corruption disfranchise them. As to the other changes, my opinion is that very great difficulties are thrown in the way of registration. I think measures should be taken so that the clauses as to the payment of rates should be amended, or altogether removed; and I also believe that the election franchise might be extended to every ten-pound householder, whether his house is within or without the limits of any burgh (hears, and hear.) To this extent I will go; but I would not deal with the ingeniousness which I think you have not the less a right to demand at my hands, than it is my earnest desire towards you, if I did not tell you that I am not prepared to go farther"

POST.—JUNE 4.

Lord John Russell made last night his last and most successful effort to bring the government and legislation of this country into contempt. Of all the insults that were ever offered to any deliberative assembly, that which the British House of Commons received last night is beyond all comparison the most audacious and offensive. When we heard the project of Ministers for settling the affairs of the Canadas, on the contemptible subterfuge rather under which they seek to avoid the task of settling them, our first impression was that they had been seized with a sudden fit of insanity. What Lord John Russell proposes to the House of Commons is to pass two resolutions; the first expressing the opinion of the House that a legislative union should take place between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and the second declaring that the arbitrary powers with which the Governor and Council of Lower Canada were invested by the Bill of last year ought to be continued until the year 1842; that is, for three years of despotism! And then what is to follow? The Ministry and Legislature of 1842 are to peruse in the journals of the House of Commons Lord John Russell's resolutions, and then to determinate, by their own independent judgment of course, whether they will or will not blend the two Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada into one. All that is definite or effective in the resolutions is the sanction they afford to prolonged despotism. The pledge of prospective legislation is so utterly puerile, worthless, and abortive in its very nature, that it is impossible to believe it has been proposed to the House of Commons with any other view than that of throwing a veil, and a veil so transparent was scarcely worth the trouble of throwing, over the project of arbitrary government for an indefinite period. Why may not the Ministers of 1842 shrink from the duty of devising a rational scheme of government as the present Ministers now shrink? Why may they not, like the present men, find it convenient to extend a little further the despotism which, in pursuance of Lord John Russell's resolution, they will have found in existence? Is there the least reason to expect that in the interval the difficulties will have been diminished? Is despotism the best of all possible regimens to draw forth, to invigorate, and to combine in a community the elements and means of free political institutions?

THE SALFORD CHARTISTS.—The following is a copy of a letter, without date, addessed to the Lord-Lieutnant of the county palatine of Lancaster, by the Secretary of the Salford Radical Association:—

"My Lord— I am instructed to apply to your lordship, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county palatine of Lancaster, on behalf of the Salford Radical Association, for a proper supply of necessary arms, for the protection of life and property, as recommended by Lord John Russell, in various letters addressed to the Lord-Lieutenants of different counties. I have taken care to ascertain the precise number of members able to bear arms, with their names and residences. I beg respectfully to request that your lordship will send such arms as the emergency may require, for the use of twelve hundred men. All of them may be safely trusted with their use.—I am, your lordship's obedient servant,

"JABEZ BARROWCLOUGH. HON Sec

"Association-rooms, No. 30, St Stephen-street."

To the epistle the Lord-Lieutenant sent the following reply:—

"Prescott, May 16.

"Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, by this day's post, of a letter signed with your name, and requiring me, as Lord lieutenant of this county, to send arms for the use of twelve hundred members of, an association called the 'Salford Radical Association, to which the writer of the letter states himself to be honorary secretary. In reply to this demand, I desire to observe, that I have no such arms to send, nor any power to send them if they were in my possession: and I must also add that, if they were at mine immediate disposal, I could not feel myself at liberty, or authorised by any of the circular letters from the Home Office, to which allusion has been made, to deliver them up upon any such requisition as that now made to me by a person wholly unknown to me, either personally or by character, and on behalf of a body from I know not when, or by what authority, or for what objects, and of which I was not aware of its existence until the present application was made. I shall, however, think it my duty to lay the application before the Secretary of State for the Home Department, together with my reasons, as above, for disagreeing to the request, as I am perfectly convinced that his lordship's recent letters have been most completely misunderstood by the parties: and his lordship will then form his own resolution upon the subject.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant, "DERBY."

The Radical Association met on the following Monday evening, when this letter was read to the meeting, and duly commented on.—(*Chronicle. June* 8)

FRANCE.

Marshal Soult, President of the Council, and Admiral Duperré, Minister of Marine attended' on Saturday, at the sitting of the Committee of the Deputies on the additional grant of 4,912,800fr. for maintaining the navy on its present establishment, and gave several important explanations of the intentions of Govenment with regard to the disposal of the Marine forces of France. It appears that part of this grant is intended to keep up, during 1839, the French squadrons in Amerian on precisely the same scale as they have been placed in by the blockades of the Mexican coast and the Rio de la Plata, for the protection of French trading interests in those parts of the world. Another portion of the grant is to be applied to the maintenance of cruisers on the Spanish coast, in conformity to the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. The Minister of Marine declared to the Committee that the cruisers would, not only be re-established on their former footing, such as the were before they administration of Messrs. Molé and Guizot, and Messrs. Molé and Montalivet, but would also receive additional reinforcements consisting chiefly of the vessels ordered during the differences with Mexico to cruise against privateers. Marshal Soult assured the Committee that the Cabinet was decided upon giving active assistance to the Constitutional cause in Spain, and that the French cruisers would not only hinder the landing of men and stores for the Carlists, but would aid the Spanish Government and the Queen's authorities in all respects in the same manner as the British vessels of war were now doing. The crews would be landed if there should be need, and orders, the Marshal added, would be given to the commander of the French vessels not to be behindhand with the English commanders in the active services which they would render to the Queen's government. As for the conduct to be observed with regard to neutral vessels, the President of the Council stated that the right of visiting such vessels would belong only to Spain, but that the French cruisers would escort the vessels of other nations to the Spanish stations, in order to make sure that they would be visited, and to hinder any fraudulent commerce being carried on for the benefit of the Carlists. These resolutions of government, which were expressed in the most open and precise terms by the two Ministers, appeared highly satisfactory to the committee.---According to the *Commerce*, some difficulties had arisen in the communication of the documents and diplomatic papers demanded of the government by the committee on the navy grant of ten millions, but after a serious deliberation on this matter, it adds, the Cabinet has resolved to make the communication requested, and on the receipt of the documents the committee will resume its labours.

M. Thiers, as the *Débats* states, has definitively concluded an arrangement with M. Paulin, the publisher, whereby he is to receive 500,000fr. for the perpetual property of the MS. of a *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, which is to form the suite of M. Thiers's "History of the Revolution." Of this sum 400,000fr. are to be paid down on the delivery of the MS., and 100,000fr. within one year afterwards. We can affirm, adds the *Débats*, "that these figures are of the most rigorous exactitude."---The *Constitutionnel* adds, that the offer was made to M. Theirs to pay him the interest of this sum annually from the day of the agreement being signed, but that he refused, and consented to accept the 500,000fr. only at the time when the MS. should be terminated, and delivered to the editor. "By this clause," it observes, "M. Thiers wished to remain at liberty, and not to make any engagment which might draw him away from his political duties, the consulate and the empire is already terminated, all the portion in fact that relates to the battles; it is the diplomatic part which is not yet written. If, at the end of four years, M. Thiers shall not have been able to finish this great piece of historical composition, the agreement is to be annulled without any prejudice to the editor.---Galignani's Messenger, June 10.

M. DAGUERRE'S INVENTION!—Hardly a day passes that we do not receive letters respecting some imagined discovery, or improvement, in the art of Photogenic drawing, but the suggestions are generally far too crude to be worthy of publication. An ingenious and clever man lately sent us a specimen, which he considered so far superior to all others, that he confidently believed it would bear a comparison with M. Daguerre's exquisite miniatures. Now we long since stated, and after an attentive examination of both, that all comparison between photogenic drawings and the works of M. Daguerre, is quite ridiculous, and a candid acknowledgment of this we thought due to the Frenchman's great and undoubted merits. We are happy to have this opinion confirmed by one who ranks high in the scientific world, who, by his general acquirements, is well calculated to give a correct and disinterested report on the subject—and who, we suspect, knows much more than he thinks it honourable and fair towards the inventor to communicate.

It was manifest at once, that M. Daguere's method of producing pictures was altogether different from anything I had seen or heard of in England—*the pictures were as perfect as it is possible for pictures to be without colour*, and although they did not possess this advantage, its absence was scarcely felt, as the truth, distinctness, and fidelity of the minutest details were so exquisite, that colour could have added little to the charm felt in contemplating them; the best idea, I can give of the effect produced is, by saying, that it is nearly the same as that of views taken by reflection in a black mirror. All the specimens I saw were on hard, plane, polished surfaces; none were on paper, and, in fact, the finest paper is incapable of receiving or conveying the delicate details, which (on examination by the miscroscope) the pictures are found to contain—the smallest crack, a withered leaf, or a little dust, which a telescope only will detect on a distant building, will be found in M. Daguere's pictures, when sought for with the aid of a high magnifying power. One set of specimens shown to us, consisted of three pictures of the same portion of the Boulevard, taken, one of them at early morning, one at mid day, and one in the evening. I could not have anticipated so marked a difference in the tone and aspect of three representations of the same objects; yet though they differed so much in aspect, that it required examination to be satisfied of the identity, the same examination, however, soon impressed me with the truth of the pictures, although they differed from the conventional tones used by artists to represent the same effects. Another very interesting specimen was, the view alluded to by your Paris Correspondent (No. 587), of a street taken during a heavy fall of rain—this was so accurately rendered, that the plate seemed wet; this effect I think arose from many portions of the objects which were wetted by the rain, being so situated in regard to the plan of the Camera Obscura in which the view was taken, that they gave total reflection of the light falling on them, and thus glistened while the rest of the picture was unusually obscure. No artist could have hit off this effect with sufficient exactness to tell in a picture. There is one point in which these pictures have a striking dissemblance from nature, viz., the deserted appearance they give to the busiest thoroughfares---nothing which moves onwards leaves a sensible trace behind, and the stones of the causeway, or the "Seyssel" of the asphalte *trottoirs*, are nearly as distinct in the pictures as if no one passed over them: if a body of military, so numerous, that their passage would occupy the whole time employed to form the picture, were to be passing, a confused trace would be made in it, but still a representation of the road way would be perceptible. Waving objects make confused images; but even living objects, if they remain motionless during the short periods of exposure, are given with perfect fidelity. A waiting *fiacre* with carrion horses is generally found to give a perfect picture. I also observed the curious specimen referred to by your Correspondent, of a *decrotteur* at work on a gentleman's boot; the gentleman was seated, and was very distinct, excepting his head and hat, which showed that in speaking he had nodded; the shoe black was all right except the right arm and brush, which made a vague blot, through which the gentleman's foot could be distinguished. In one specimen, which had been exposed only thirty seconds, the plate was still intensely black, excepting in the sky, and in some portions of buildings which were just beginning to be visible---the effect was that of looking out at the first dawn of day, when, under a grey sky, white objects begin to peer through the obscurity of night. I shall conclude by saying, that M. Daguerre's discovery appears to me to be of great value, and directly applicable to useful purposes, as by means of it original pictures of unquestionable fidelity may be obtained from the most intricate objects, at a trifling expense, and by persons otherwise incapable of taking a sketch. Such pictures may then be multipled by the engraver's art, and the public obtain illustrations of the highest excellence at a moderate cost. A miniature-painter, instead of confining his subject to irksome sittings, may in two minutes take a perfect likeness in light and shade, and may at his leisure transfer this to ivory, with the advantage of colour from his pallet.

I am, etc. J. R.

The truth is, that M. Daguerre's process is so little understood, that it is scarcely possible to find words clearly to express the kind of effect which the works produce. M. Daguerre's pictures are not. like the paintings of many artists, so imperfect, that you must view them only from one point, and not approach nearer lest the illusion should vanish; on the contrary. you feel that you have a treasure before you, which affords stores of delineated beauty, which all the powers of sense, even assisted by a microscope, are unable to exhaust. Our correspondent mentioned in conversation that in the studio of M. D aguerre is a small plaster head of the Jupiter of the Capitol, which had served as a subject to the artist in various positions. In one of these pictures he noticed with the miscroscope a small black streak across the nose, which he had not seen in the cast; it was apparently a small chip or crack; but on looking again at the original, no such thing was visible, until at last he succeeded in placing it in a light in which the shadow of the upper side of a minute crevice was seen upon close inspection —(Athen.)

SCHILLER'S DREAM.

IN a small room on the ground-floor of a house belonging to Professor Hang, had been passing the evening, Schiller, and his friends Scharffentein, Lempp, Peterson, and Köller. This Robber's Hole, as Schiller appropriately termed the place, betrayed in its disorder evident signs of being a poet's abode, for the floor was strewed with a number of copies of that bad speculation, "The Robbers." The wardrobe of the poor-devil-author lay partly on the bed, and partly was hung up against the walls: and broken plates, with the refuse of a supper which had been of the most meagre description, together with three or four empty bottles, were piled pell-mell one upon the other on a ricketty table. Schiller was at the time a poet—in the proverbial sense of the word. The duke, his patron, seemed as insensible as the world at large to his genius, and every coming day but added to the destitution and hopelessness of his situation. After the departure of his guests, or rather visitors, he was seen pacing, backwards and forwards, the narrow chamber. The window was open, for it was summer, and from time to time he stopped to breathe the night air, and watch the vraick as it passed rapidly over the moon, now at its full. Sometimes her disk was completely obscured, and then she poured a long stream of silver light through the rifts of the heavy clouds, that collecting in the horizon seemed to picture a storm. An indescribably bitter feeling of homelessness st fled all others in the poet's breast; he looked upon himself as an outcast and fugitive upon earth, a frightful end stared him in the face ---he had been often miserable, but never so truly wretched as at that moment; he shook as with an ague fit, threw off his clothes in haste, and laid himself down on his bed, when a troubled sleep soon fell on him.

On this poor truckle lay the greatest spirit of the age; misery and want had wound their snakey folds about him; the viperous fangs of detraction and envy had entered into his soul,---but as he slept a change came over the heavens; the clouds left the firmament bare---the eternal stars burnt out of its blue depths---and his spirit, as by a secret communion, partook of the calm and repose of nature.

The expressive features of the sleeper betrayed an angelic peace and composure of mind; and as the moon-beams entered through the open window, and threw a line of light on his lofty brow, they seemed to fall like dews upon it; then a dream came over him---at first dim and indistinct, but by degrees it took the semblance of reality.

Obedient to the spirit's impulses, he saw himself in a path which he had so often trod in the days of boyhood. The road wound between vineyards---exuberant with their dark-clustering grapes---but he soon left them behind, and, with a light heart and elastic foot, bounded onwards. The vines had disappeared, and a stony uncultivated Haide succeeded, over whose rough and broken ground he continued to pace, not without toil. At last it led into a wood of high beeches in their full pride of summer leafiness, through which he forced his way with difficulty; and as he proceeded, the ill-defined track became narrower and narrower, and the ascent more precipitous. Night now came on, and he had been lost in the intricacies of the forest, but that from time to time streaks of moonlight gave him glimpses of the landscape through the columns of the tall trees, and fell in patches upon the way---and when the gent e wanderer, dreary and shuddering, saw darkness fall upon him, out of the bushes flitted fireflies, which accompanied him with their innocuous and consoling flickerings. At last the mountain came to an end, and the traveller found himself on a plain, through which ran a crystal streamlet, and where a village slumbered breathless in the moonbeams. He turned round, and cast his eye towards the direction he had taken. From the height at which he stood over the tops of the wood, he could perceive in the clear distance the mountains so familiar to him, but they seemed more elevated than wont, and he could distinguish the whole chain of the Alps from east to west. They stood out in the most distinct relief, in all their fantastic and magical shapes, yet mellowed and softened---he could analyse them, group after group---and at their feet he could distinguish valleys as fair as those in Rasselas. Day now broke;---it was a beautiful May morning, and he knew that it was Sunday. At the same moment the bells struck up a merry peal from the church tower, to anounce the holy festival, and were replied to from village to village---he was then, in spirit, raised upon a cloud---and hovered, as if on the wings of a bird, over the quiet and peaceful scene. A new and inexperienced delight pervaded all his senses, as he continued to float exertionless through the air, until he perceived beneath him a city larger than any he had as yet ever seen;---it seemed familiar to him, and yet he knew not at first its name, so much had it changed in appearance and size; but all at once he recognised it as Stuttgart, At this discovery he would have flown away from it (for he remembered the many sufferings that city had cost him) but could not. Below him he descried a new castle, whose left wing had just been finished, and from above its battlements floated a kingly instead of a ducal crown;---and then his eye rested on the old fortress that was crumbling in time-honoured ruin. As he continued to gaze on this, and traced the well-remembered features of the place, he was suddenly arrested by the sight of a bronze monument: "They have at last" thought he, "raised a tribute to the memory of Duke Christophe---no spot could be more happily chosen." But as he examined more closely, he found that it was no prince's statue. The figure was fitted in ample robes---a laurel crown encircled his locks---and to his astonishment, he discovered that the thoughtful and symmetrical features were---his own. As, scarcely able to believe his eyes, he hovered over the spot, a long procession advanced towards it, accompanied by an innumerable crowd, that formed a joyous circle about the statue. They all bore in their hands wreaths and chaplets of leaves, and flowers, and threw them at the feet of the Poet. A strain of harmony from many instruments of music now arose, and the assembled crowd joined in a hymn of praise.

The dreamer knew that he was the subject of the song---that all which he saw and heard was in honour of himself---when a greater honour yet awaited him, that eclipsed the brightness of his glory, and filled his soul with an ecstsay and pride unhoped for even in his dreams. Out of the clouds appeared a celestial form---an unknown friend---one whom he had so long expected in silence and sorrow. How often on his dreary road through life had he not thought that that invisible guardian followed his tottering steps---how often, in his solitary chamber, whilst he pored over the records of Genoa, the sources of his Fiesko, would a stranger, whom his heart so well knew---so much higher---so different from all with whom he held converse---seem to enter---to encodrage him with a smile: but this---no!---he had hoped in vain for this. The eyes of that heavenly messenger flashed light-beams that were almost blinding to his gaze. Ambrosial locks waved upon his majestic yet gentle brow; he reached him his hand, pressed it in his, and said, "It is not too late---so will the gods!" And now they were seated on golden thrones near one another. All the pains, and sufferings, and miseries, of this world had melted away, as rain sinks into the earth---but through the clouds under them, was dimly descried the turmoil of the world, (1) and how detraction, hatred, and envy, and jealousy intertwined their snakes. And even higher and higher they mounted and mounted into a purer, clearer ether---

To the abode where the eternals are.

But the vision was past,---Schiller awoke, and found himself in his solitary chamber, whose wretchedness reminded him but too forcibly of what yesterday had produced, and what the day had in store for him of misery. The beams of the morning sun struggling through the low window-panes dazzled his eyes as he lay on his uncurtained bed; he turned from it, and drowsily cradled himself to the murmur of the by-running brook, thinking thereby to still the current of his thoughts. The bells of the church roused him with their peal. As he listened to their chime, it seemed to him like the voice of a friend. He took up the ever-ready lying paper and pencil from a chair by the side of his couch, and began to write. The street was still. The breath of morning came balmily through the open casement, and every peal from the belfry-tower seemed to him like one of the sweetest songs. Scarcely had he written two lines when there was a knock at the door. The letter-carrier made his appearance. "Good morning, doctor," said he. "Eh eh, still at your pen, whilst I have been posting half over the town?" "Oh, oh!" added he, looking at the disorder of the room, "I see you have been making a gay night of it. Here is a letter from Weimar, and here another from Manheim. They are half-franked---both together 20 cruitzers."

"Der Herr Weimar," said Schiller, reddening with shame, "you see I am lying in bed---and---and——"

"I understand," replied the postman, interrupting him, "you cannot get at your purse---no matter, sir, I will call again. I have the honour to take my leave Herr Doctor." With this he bowed with unusual politeness, and went his way.

Schiller seized the letters with feverish avidity, the first he opened was that from Weimar. He well knew from whom it came. He had sent a copy of his "Robbers" to Weiland: and here was his answer. He just looked at the signature---yes, it was from the author of "Oberon." He devoured the letter with eagerness, and read with joy the praises which Weiland lavished on his play. It was the first encomium of any consequence which he had ever received. Now he might say---I, too, am a poet.

He broke the next seal---fortune never comes singly. It contained a requisition from Dalberg, offering to bring out the "Robbers" at his theatre.

He sprung hastily out of bed---dressed himself in equal haste---picked up the copies of his no longer despised work from the floor, and hastened, in compliment to Dalberg's summons, to Manheim; where the liberality of the manager, and the rapid sale of his work, soon recruited his finances.

HEINRIC KOLLER.

On Tuesday evening a riot of a disgraceful description occurred in Bury. The circumstances under which it originated are, so far as we have been able to ascertain, as follow:---In consequence of the disturbed state of the district, ten of the metropolitan police, under the superintendence of Mr. Woodhouse, were sent down to assist in preserving the peace; they arrived on Friday evening. Their arrival soon became generally known. On Monday evening a great number of persons congregated round their quarters, a house adjoining the Red Lion Inn, near the Old Church; but no disturbance then occurred. On Tuesday evening a similar crowd collected, and a little before eight o'clock three of the policemen, who had been taking a walk round the town, were attacked on their return by the mob, some of whom pushed from behind, and the others in front kicked them. The policemen endeavoured to persuade them to be quiet, when one of them kicked policeman Ravenscroft, and the mob surrounded them all. The three policemen then took out their staves and endeavoured to make their way through, and took one man prisoner; but he was immediately rescued. In the meantime, the other policemen, who were in the house, seeing the disturbance, ran out to rescue their companions. They succeeded in reaching Ravenscroft and Chas. Wilson, but the other, Carnen, was obliged to take shelter in a shop, whence he made his escape two hours afterwards, during which time his companions were apprehensive that he was killed. The mob collected and closed round them, and the police drove them off three or four times, and took two prisoners, who were conveyed into the house in which the police were themselves eventually obliged to take shelter. The mob then commenced using stones, which were thrown about very thickly, and several policemen were severely, but we are happy to say not dangerously, hurt. When the police got into the house, they fastened the door; but a number of men tried to push it open, and, finding they could not succeed in that attempt, they threw stones at it, some of them of great size and weight, and nearly gained admittance. Four of the policemen stationed themselves at the door, and each fired a pistol over the heads of the people, which appeared to produce no effect whatever in checking the rioters. They then went up stairs, being apprehensive that the door would be forced in. Six of them fired again over the heads of the people, but still no effect was produced, and the stones came, if possible, faster than ever. The police then fired amongst the people, and a young man was shot; upon which the assembly began to disperse, and shortly afterwards nearly all had left the ground. The young man who is wounded is a mechanic in the employ of Messrs. Walker (M.P.) and Brother, iron-founders. The ball passed clear through the calf of his leg. His own account is, that he was not present at the beginning of the affray, and had been there only about five minutes, and was looking on when he was shot. The top windows of the house in which the police-men live are nearly all shattered to pieces. The magistrates, though all seemed peaceable, having been informed that there was some intention on the part of the people to re-assemble, dispatched a messenger to Manchester for the military. T. Burkitt and T. Brierly, mechanics, and fellow-workmen, have been apprehended.---(Manchester Guardian.)

Extract of a letter from Odessa of the 11th ult., quoted by the *Commerce*:—"The Commander-in-Chief General Rasewiski, ordered Colonel Makareff to make a reconnaissance on the left bank of the Kauban with his regiment, the 6th Cossacks of the Line, which is composed of men who had been condemned to work in the mines of Siberia, but, on account of their youth and courage, had had their sentences commuted into perpetual service as privates in the army. This regiment, since the Cossacks of the Black Sea were withdrawn from this army, was the only one which had gained any advantage over the Circassians. After a tour of three days only, Colonel Markareff returned to Sauham kale with only one squadron, the rest of his men, with their officers, having deserted to the enemy, with their arms and baggage. Colonel Makareff was brought to a court-martial, but unanimously acquitted. The Czar, however, has put him on half-pay, and ordered that the commanders of every one of the Cossack regiments should be replaced by officers born in the North of Russia. The Minister of War is said to be preparing the total dissolution of all the Cossack regiments, incorporating the men by fractions in other corps. It is at all events decided that all the Cossack regiments of the army of the Caucasus are to be replaced by hussars and lancers. Since our fleet went to sea, two more squadrons are being fitted out at Sebastopol and Nicolaiew, which we understand are to be united under Admiral Prince Gortchakoff." Another letter from Odessa, of the 19th, given by the *France*, says that orders had been issued to assemble at Sebastopol, before the end of May, a new *corps d'armée* of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, with 4 demi-brigades of horse-artillery, under the command of General Ralt. A flotilla was to be ready to transport these forces, at the first signal, to the Dardanelles, for the a sistance of Turkey, and would be followed by other troops. "Our Government," this letter adds, "is decided upon interfering in the contest, and upon not allowing our ally, the Sultan, to be for a moment disquieted."—*Standard, June* 5.

Thursday a meeting of merchants and others, connected with the trade with Germany and Austria, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a more direct communication between the port of London and the Rhine, with the view of relieving commerce from the delay, heavy expenses, and the vexatious measures of Holland. The completion of the recent treaty with Austria requires that more facilities should be obtained for carrying on the trade than at present exist. For this purpose several noblemen at Cologne have formed themselves, together with many influential merchants, into a committee, to establish a new line of steam-boats, to ply between London and Cologne, under the title of the German and English Steam Navigation Company. The present meeting was called to form a provisional London committee, to carry the object in view into effect. Captain Glassock took the chair. After some conversation resolutions were passed, and ordered to be advertised, to effect the formation of a provisional committee here. Thanks were returned to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

(1) There is a story lately invented in France, and going the round of the German papers, to the purport that Schiller, who was treasurer of a Verbendug, ran away with the caisse, and was at last discovered at Manheim What will not malice invent? ED.

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